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Soviet Ties Security To Live League

Russia's 'Peace Offensive' Calls for Strongest Geneva Control

Would Outlaw War

Locarno Agreement Must Include All Europe, Ambassador to London Urges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The attitude of the Government of the U. S. S. R. toward peace, disarmament, non-aggression and mutual assistance pacts, and toward the recasting of the League of Nations was clearly put forward by Mr. I. M. Maisky, Soviet ambassador in London, when he spoke recently at Oxford.

Russia believes, Mr. Maisky declared, that the League of Nations is still of the greatest importance in world affairs and that its general structure does not require any fundamental change.

No Time for Pessimism

"We see," he said, "no sufficient reason for the pernicious pessimism which colors the minds and feelings of so many people in various countries.

"We think that the League Covenant has not yet been given a fair and conclusive trial, because all the measures taken in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict were only half measures."

For this reason, he added, the U. S. S. R. maintains that the Covenant of the League must stand and suggests that some supplementary measures be taken to strengthen it.

Referring to the Locarno Pact, the Russian ambassador added that final judgment on recent talks in London must be reserved until it is seen "what fruit the tree bears."

Broad Pact Needed

But, he said, although Russia would sincerely welcome any equitable settlement of European difficulties, it cannot help thinking that such a settlement is possible only on a basis which includes the whole of Europe, and not some particular corner or corners of the continent.

Mr. Maisky declared that one of the fundamental motives of Soviet foreign policy is the motive of peace.

Even now, he told his listeners, although practically the whole world is engaged in rearming to the limit of its capacity, the Soviet Union has not lost belief that the day will come—and is perhaps not so far ahead—when the question of disarmament may be raised again and "with a far greater measure of success than hitherto."

Non-Aggression Pacts

The Soviet Government, Mr. Maisky went on, has tried to contribute to the cause of peace by conclusion of non-aggression pacts.

These pacts have been followed by pacts of mutual assistance, signed with France and Czechoslovakia. In Russia's view, Mr. Maisky explained, the mutual assistance pacts must not be regarded as something opposed to the non-aggression pacts, but as an additional buttress to them.

The Soviet Union considered, he said, that the non-aggression pacts were not suited to the increased tension of the European situation, and as a result the mutual assistance pacts have been concluded.

Mr. Maisky then referred to Russia's attempt to build up, with the help of France, an Eastern pact of mutual assistance comprising the U. S. S. R., Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the three Baltic states, Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania, and backed by France. Underlying this scheme, he stated, was the idea of reinforcing the atmosphere of security in the east of Europe and thus making aggression in that part as difficult as possible.

"We Hate War"

Mr. Maisky also explained why the Soviet Republics must be regarded as very deeply interested in the maintenance of absolute peace in Europe.

"In the first place," he said, "we hate and detest war as wanton cruelty, the main burden of which falls on the common people."

Secondly, he added, the Soviet Government has no interest in waging war on any other nation. The U. S. S. R., he said, has no capital invested abroad, practically all raw materials within its own boundaries, no surplus population problem and rapidly increasing internal markets for its goods.

Thirdly, Mr. Maisky declared, the Soviet Union is engaged on the task of a great socialist reconstruction, rebuilding the instrument of the five-year plans, a task which needs peace and which war might utterly destroy.

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Madame Mayor

International

Señora Alicias Canas de Errazuriz

Chilean Mayor on Arrival in New York

Woman Mayor, First in Chile, Pays U. S. Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Very chic, very feminine, very Spanish, Alicias Canas de Errazuriz, mayor of Providencia, Chile, slipped into New York city recently, stepping off a Grace line boat as though she were here on a shopping expedition and then vanishing within the portals of the Hotel Park Lane. Occasionally she emits a sigh and expresses annoyance that she should be attracting so much attention by the press.

She does not like publicity and does not appear interested in the fact she is a first or an only or any other kind of novelty in politics. The story as Señora de Errazuris tells it is simple. Her husband is a leader in the Conservative party, and about one year and a half ago, when Conservatives decided to nominate a woman candidate in order to appeal to the new woman vote in Chile, she was their choice.

She had no previous experience in politics and the women who helped elect her were new at the game themselves, women having received the municipal suffrage slightly over two years ago. She received the majority of the 7000 votes of Providencia and now spends at least five hours in her office each day when she is at home.

One of her own projects is a Restaurant Popular where working people may buy good food at low prices. The restaurant is gay, colorful, with tables inside and out, flowers on every table, and waitresses dressed in pale blue. The diner pays a flat sum and orders what he likes and as much as he cares to eat.

Duce to Try Peace-Making Role in Europe

Scans Inter-American Plan of Pacific Settlement of All Disputes

Helped in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Premier Benito Mussolini is using the recess in international politics to study and put on paper some ideas for the organization of peace in Europe.

Having conquered a colonial empire by armed force, the Italian dictator is now anxious to work for the stabilization of peace on the continent.

Signor Mussolini needs time to pacify Ethiopia and bring order into Italy's finances, but he would also like to help to organize European nations whose civilization, he thinks, should be protected from the rising tide of other races.

Pan-American Agenda

The Duce's ambitious plan of organizing European peace has been prompted, it is learned here on very good authority, by the idea of the Pan-American peace conference projected by President Roosevelt. Some time in May, soon after the fall of Addis Ababa, it is understood, a person having close diplomatic relations with the chief of the Italian Government submitted to the latter the tentative agenda of the governing board of the Pan-American Union drafted for the Buenos Aires conference.

It was drawn in six parts, as follows:

Organization of peace
Neutrality
Limitation of armaments
Judicial problems
Economic problems
Intellectual co-operation.

Change in Conditions

At that particular moment Signor Mussolini declared that the time had not yet come to propose any peace plan. He still had the League against him, sanctions were in action and the League of Nations was preparing to meet and listen to Haile Selassie.

Signor Mussolini shelved the idea as not mature for his immediate agenda. But when the League decided to abandon its economic boycott against Italy he came to think more carefully of the Pan-American peace plan. His success in helping an Austro-German rapprochement encouraged him in his desire to play a role of pacifier.

According to some persons close to the Duce, it occurred to him that this was a good way for Italy to resume a leading role in European politics and to reappear on the European stage no longer stigmatized as an aggressor but as a pacific nation.

Applicable to Europe

Signor Mussolini was anxious moreover to substitute some new ideas to the League's dogma of collective security which he had so contemptuously thrown overboard when he wanted to conquer Ethiopia. Besides he had a good argument against the League: this body, he maintained, had been organized after the World War and the status of inequality between the vanquished and the victorious nations was deeply rooted in its mechanism and ideology.

The first part of the Pan-American peace plan, it is reliably said here, caught particularly the dictator's attention as it enumerated "the methods for the prevention and pacific settlement of inter-American disputes." The main ideas contained are said to have appeared to him apt for application in Europe.

Japanese Prepared to Act If Nanking Parley Fails; Foreign Office Pessimistic

Tokyo Believes Chiang Kai-shek Ready to Apologize but Not to Extend Japanese Influence in China; Naval Reinforcements Dispatched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 25—Hope of averting a breach between Japan and China is believed here to lie in the present negotiations with Nanking. Official quarters appear pessimistic as to the results.

A foreign office spokesman stated that "unless the Chinese show more sincerity, there is reason to fear that the present negotiations will be futile and will end without result. In that case we must take other measures, with great determination."

Objectives Plain

No information is available here as to the contents of the demands made by the Japanese Ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoe, to the Chinese negotiators. But there is official authority for stating that Japan believes there is integral connection between the settlement of the disputed points with Nanking and elimination of anti-Japanese sentiment in China and that both these objectives must be realized before the present crisis can be considered as ended.

This attitude enlarges and complicates the scope of the discussion because it is obviously easier for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to offer apology and reparation for anti-Japanese outbreaks than to sign the dotted line of an agreement embodying demands which may directly or by implication greatly extend the Japanese political and economic influence in China.

Alarmed Condition

Characteristic of the alarmed and angry sentiment of the Japanese community in China was the declaration of M. Amano, head of the Japanese Residents' Association of Shanghai, who stated after arriving here: "If Nanking fails to show sincerity in responding to Japanese demands, Japan must resort to force for the purpose of protecting lives and property of Japanese nationals in China." The Government must consider this sentiment, also the indignation of the navy at the shooting of Japanese marines.

As the hope for the success of the negotiations is admittedly dim, preparations for drastic action in the event of further attacks on Japanese in China are being rushed. Naval reinforcements are being dispatched and extra military precautions are enforced in the Japanese concessions at Shanghai and Hankow. Evacuation of Japanese from parts of China where naval protection cannot be furnished is under consideration.

Social Security Federal Problem, Canadians Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Social security in the form of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and unemployment relief must become permanent features of government, declared Fred Hoehler, executive director of the American Public Welfare Association, Chicago. Mr. Hoehler recently addressed the recent conference here of the Municipal Finance Association of the United States and Canada.

Any adequate system of social security would be costly, he warned, and only federal governments could guarantee the necessary money. In order to extend such security it would be necessary to set aside the doctrine of states' rights to permit Federal governments to assume supervision.

The Social Security Act passed in the United States, designed to afford protection for more than half the working population against the major hazards of life, unemployment and old age, and to make more generous provision for dependents, was praised by the speaker. He declared that no other legislation in the history of the Republic had such profound implications.

Both in the United States and Canada, federal, provincial and municipal governments are battling the problem of the "chiseller" who obtained assistance without having a legitimate claim to it, said A. C. Meyers, budget director of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Meyers suggested that this is one of the most important problems facing governmental agencies in their dealings with unemployment and relief. He found it encouraging to note that the governments of Canada are beginning to realize that unemployment and relief are not emergency problems and are taking steps accordingly to work out long-range plans.

Palestine Rift Waits Effort Of British Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25—With the arrival of British troop reinforcements and a reported engagement near Jenin, when 54 Arabs are reported to have been slain, the Government is moving for speedy settlement of the dispute with the Arabs over Jewish immigration.

In the various military camps and billets where the British troops are quartered, arrangements have been made to care for the additional 10,000 soldiers on the way.

It is understood that advance arrangements have been made to permit immediate enforcement of martial law should that be deemed necessary.

Wauchope's Visit

The recent visit of Sir Arthur Wauchope, the British High Commissioner, to Amman, was regarded as one of the Government's last-minute attempts to have the Arab strike and violence called off without further parley in order that the Royal Commission might come out to begin its investigations into the underlying causes of the outbreak which has led to five months of turmoil.

Abdullah, the Emir of Transjordan, has displayed a helpful and conciliatory spirit throughout the disorders in Palestine, though many of the Arabs still insisted on some immediate and spectacular concession in the form of suspension of Jewish immigration.

Earnestness Has Effect

The mandatory government's avowed earnestness of intention to bring the disorders to an early end and its denial of any promise having been made to Nuri Pasha es Said, the Iraq foreign minister, who undertook to mediate between the Arab leaders and the Government when Abdullah's efforts failed, has not been without its effect on the Arabs.

It is understood that a majority of the Arabs, not excluding those in the highest Arab councils, are filled with deep apprehension and are anxious to do what lies in their power to prevent martial law being imposed. More than a few of them realize its sinister implications for the country as a whole and for themselves personally.

Within the Arab Higher Committee itself, the majority are in favor of calling off the strike and violence. It was only under strong pressure from the president of the Moslem Supreme Council, it is reported, that it was decided to defer the decision until Nuri Pasha, who went from Palestine to Turkey, is heard from.

Three Arab Demands

The Arabs' three demands are for the cessation of Jewish immigration into Palestine, the prohibition of land sales to Jews and the setting up of an Arab National Government—three conditions which the Jews contend would nullify the obligation of the mandate to facilitate the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

With the citrus export season only six weeks off, Arab citrus merchants are getting restive to see the strike ended. They met recently in Jaffa to consider the threat to their trade as a result of the stoppage at the Jaffa port, which has been closed since the outbreak of the disturbances on April 19.

The continued stoppage of the port, the interruption in railway services through sabotage to the lines, and the hazards of motor transport are certain to jeopardize the export of Palestine's stable crop.

It is pointed out that the Arabs have already lost four crops. They were not able to dispose of their vegetable crop, the watermelon season was entirely lost as was the grape season and the banana crop. The crops went to waste because of the strike, the farmers being prevented from bringing their crops to the towns and from exporting them, the strike enforcers using all means of intimidation in order to keep the apparently solid front of the strike from being broken.

Landon Scores NewDealPolicy On Reciprocity

Upholds Tariff Principle but Opposes Trade Isolation of Nation

Talks at Minneapolis

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, IN WISCONSIN, Sept. 25—To the progressively-inclined farmers of Wisconsin, many of German descent, Gov. Alfred M. Landon is carrying today the message, drawn from his major campaign speech on reciprocal treaties at Minneapolis, Minn., last night—that "the American farmer is being sold down the river" by the type of trade agreements made by the Roosevelt administration. In Minnesota, he found Republican prospects rosy, and had an enthusiastic audience of perhaps 15,000 persons at Minneapolis.

At Eau Claire, Marshfield and Wausau, Wis., Governor Landon repeated his "sold down the river" phrase, and combined with it a pledge to impose new sanitary requirements which would prevent importation of many foreign dairy products.

"I admit frankly that in the past our party has overlooked this point," he said, speaking of the sanitary restrictions. "Today, however, we see the necessity of it. The American dairy farmer has been a leader in producing high quality sanitary products. He is entitled to proper protection for his efforts in protecting the health of consumers."

To observers familiar with agricultural import questions, it seemed that Governor Landon's word "protection" struck the root of the matter. A major purpose of sanitary regulations, as they are used in dozens of countries all over the world today, is straight tariff protection. They are part of the barbed wire atop the tariff wall, in the view of most students of the problem. Of course, in some instances they also have real sanitary protection purposes.

New Deal Answer

The New Deal answer to some of Governor Landon's tariff arguments confronted him already today in Twin City newspapers. His first vulnerable point, it seemed, was in his discussion of cheese prices, which he said had dropped from 17 to 12½ cents a pound because of the trade agreements, and asked: "Is this what the Administration meant when it said that the American farmer would get a better price for his products?"

J. R. Wiggins, Washington correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, wrote from the capital that while cheese prices suffered a seasonal drop during four months, they since had made a striking recovery and now stood—for the type of cheese referred to by Governor Landon—at 17.6 cents a pound, 3.7 cents a pound higher than a year ago and 1.5 cents a pound higher than when the Canadian treaty went into effect, the highest price at this time of year since 1929.

It is concluded that the Governor's economic advisers failed to give him a complete picture of the price situation affecting cheese. He is on stronger ground in talking of cattle

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Text of Governor Landon's speech: Page 11.

Governor in Action

International

Gov. Alfred M. Landon

Drives Home Point in Speech

Madrid Thwarts Syndicalist Plan To Oust Cabinet

MADRID, Sept. 25 (AP)—Fresh political problems, centering in Catalonia where a new regime of Syndicalists was reported being formed, added to war difficulties of the Socialist Government today.

Advices from Barcelona described the Catalan movement in the district where labor organizations connected with the Syndicalist Party are strong.

In the capital, Syndicalists and their supporters demanded formation of a National Defense council to replace the Spanish cabinet but the Government declined to make the change.

Official announcements from the war ministry centered almost entirely around developments on the Talavera front, describing inundation of Fascist encampments with a 10-foot wall of water from the Alberche river dams north of San Martin de Valdeiglesias.

Additional reinforcements for Socialist troops on the southwestern battle line were drafted from the ranks of volunteers after an order broadcast over the official radio station for all militiamen to report to their barracks.

Police continued raids against fascists and insurgent sympathizers in the capital, seizing prisoners, money and literature.

The theme of the Government's campaign was sounded in the newspaper El Liberal which said:

"The insurgents want to take Madrid but they must not succeed. Madrid is Spain. Our watchword must be 'Attack, attack, attack!'"

Fascists report Loyalists in flight: Page 4.

Britain Backs Speed-up For League Action

Eden Leads Movement to End Unanimity Rule at Geneva

Strong Appeal

Spanish Delegate Charges Injustice in Refusing Arms to Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 25—Speeding up of the League's preventive action against war was the keynote of a powerful speech by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at today's Assembly meeting.

The British foreign secretary also appealed for more toleration of divergent political doctrines, while defending warmly the British idea of democracy. He urged that the covenant should be revised and called for new efforts at disarmament while warning the world that Britain meant to defend itself.

Room for All

Mr. Eden frankly admitted dissatisfaction with the events of the past year, adding that in a world seething with vital antagonisms there must be no division into different camps with different political groups. Each country must have faith in its own form of government, but must also admit the existence of other forms.

Dealing with the League, he declared that it must enlarge its membership and increase the loyalty of its members if it is to achieve international order. The causes of the recent failure of collective action were ascribed as lack of universality and the inability to be sufficiently energetic in the early stages of the disputes.

"Status Quo" Makes Trouble

The League's authority had been impaired by defections and these abstentions were due first to the assumption of obligations which some nations were not willing to accept and to the plea that the League might stand for the "status quo" with which others were not content.

Therefore, Mr. Eden argued, Article XI should be strengthened by dropping the unanimity rule to permit the League to act before a quarrel had led to war. The Powers should state plainly how far they were prepared to go in resistance of an aggression.

Regional Pacts Approved

Regional pacts were approved by Britain because they defined commitments, but he suggested that they might be submitted to the Council for its approval.

Then he proceeded to lay stress on the need for other peaceful methods and for certain just changes. The League should not stereotype the present state of things. Perhaps it could not impose revision, but it could exercise its moral pressure and show that it aimed at justice for all.

Other Factors for Peace

Mr. Eden further advocated separation of the covenant from the peace treaties. He insisted on fresh efforts at economic recovery which would be a factor for peace. Impartial inquiry into access to raw materials was desirable.

Finally he proclaimed that Britain would persist in rearmament until an agreement on disarmament was reached, but that it would help to obtain such an agreement. It must, however, be mental disarmament as well as material, and it must not stabilize existing disparities. Particularly did he advocate publicity for armaments expenditure. He intimated that Britain would continue to strive for a European settlement.

Olive Branch to Italy

After rebuffing Italy decisively on the question of Ethiopia, the League has now made a friendly gesture by electing an unnamed and absent Italian representative to one of its vice-presidencies.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, received only 35 votes for one of the other vice-presidencies against 49 for Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister.

The principal attention of the Assembly was reserved for the Spanish revolt. Pressure was put on Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish foreign minister, to express himself in moderate terms, especially toward Portugal. Most South American delegations regard the present Spanish Government with distrust, and in a special meeting they endeavored to frame a common policy.

Spain Defends Democracy

Señor Del Vayo, who was listened to with great attention, stated with emotion the case for the Spanish Government, which he said was resolved to defend democracy to the last man.

He argued that in Spain, democracy was at grips with forces of oppression and that its present civil revolt was typical of the struggle coming in the world.

He accused without naming them those states whose political regime was similar to that of the junta generals.

Non-Intervention Assailed

Non-intervention in such a matter was, he declared, a juridical monstrosity, since the Spanish Government was legally constituted and was merely resisting an attack.

Señor Del Vayo further hinted that certain countries were hoping to receive Spanish territory as the outcome of their assistance.

There was a good deal of sympathetic applause in the Assembly when he left the tribune.

Economics in the Campaign

More on the Surplus Tax—Illustrations of Its Incidence—A Check to New Enterprise by the Growing Concern

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

AN OUNCE of illustration is worth a ton of generalization, and for the last week or so, in answer to several correspondents, I have been canvassing the incidence of the tax on corporation surpluses. My quest has been undertaken to see whether the surplus tax penalizes economic growth and enterprise, as I urged that it would.

Here is one result of my inquiries. Company A is a fairly new company which had just managed to get itself established when the depression sent it helter-skelter to the banks. Two years ago it had managed to pay off its debts, and is now thriving again, all primed for expansion. Its estimated net income for 1936, after paying normal income tax, will be about $3,800,000, out of which the company expected to declare dividends of about $2,000,000. It was planned to use the remaining $1,800,000 for financing a construction program that would employ several hundred men in a western state with a high percentage of its population on relief.

Under the new tax, if the $1,800,000 is used for that purpose, the company will have a pay a tax on it of about $260,000. The alternative to forfeiting this large sum is to pay out the $1,800,000 in dividends. Then the concern is presented with these alternatives: (a) to abandon the construction program; (b) to borrow the $1,800,000 from a bank or by selling bonds, either of which course would put the company into debt; in other words, make it step backward into a position from which it has only recently emerged; or (c) to raise the money by selling more common stock, which would mean a reduction in the proportional interests of many of the present small stockholders, who would be without funds to subscribe to their rights in the new issue.

It so happens that this particular company has decided to pay the extra $260,000 tax and use the remainder of the $1,800,000 for somewhat restricted expansion.

A similar decision, however, would practically inhibit expansion by other would-be expanding companies; especially those still in debt.

Much more eloquent of the restrictionism imposed by the new tax than my illustration affords is one that Dorothy Thompson gave in her syndicated column in the New York Herald Tribune while I was engaged upon my quest. Her illustration is a company in New England. After four years of expanding business and profitable operation, the company had laid by reserves of $1,455,454.88 in actual cash or in money due, which was as good as cash. During the same period it had constantly increased employment, raised wages and paid increased dividends. When the depression came, business fell off immediately. Orders dropped to a minute fraction of their normal volume. The company immediately ceased paying dividends. Wage rates were lowered moderately, and hours had to be shortened more and more. But the industry kept every man possible employed on some basis, and in doing so it spent its whole million-dollar reserve, and was forced to borrow another quarter-million from the bank to keep going.

The reserve plus the debt tided the industry over. The industry eventually went back on full time and employed more men. Deficits were changed into profits. The industry is making money, and by next December promises to show a profit of $500,000.

What will become of these profits? Dorothy Thompson answers the question, and her remarks are worthy of careful reading:

> One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars must be repaid to the bank. Working capital for increased output and increased employment during the current year will take another $175,000. The state income tax will take $10,000 and the Federal income tax will take $73,500. That will leave $106,500, presumably for payment of

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Sept. 25

World Activity—From France to Russia

It was in and out for Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, France's first woman cabinet member. She resigns today, because of what the newspaper Le Figaro indicated were "technical differences" with the regime.

Nationalism entrenched, represented by the Arabs, and nationalism wishing to be entrenched, represented by the Jews, still are at loggerheads in Palestine. British troops in an effort to restore order, kill 54 Arabs near Jenin.

The Grand Army of the Republic in the United States breaks the seventy-first encampment; and after earnest debate, votes to have a seventy-second.

The motion picture industry, counting 80,000,000 people passing its doormen every week, proclaim the best season since 1930.

Germany brings its army maneuvers to an end, with the Blues defeating the Reds in a mock battle. Russia had just terminated war games with the Reds defeating the Blues.

Clemence Voroshiloff, Russian war commissioner, adds to the bumper crop of bristling utterances. Russia, he states, is ready to meet any enemy, in any place selected.

Franc—Rings at Financial Crossroads

The thinning regiment of gold bloc nations prepares to fend off new attacks, as the French franc meets a crisis. Captains of finance in their board rooms show some of the apprehension they always display when currency is under fire.

France holds a cabinet meeting to devise means of resolving its recurring monetary crisis, induced by sudden flight of gold from the nation. To make the use of gold more profitable within France, the rediscount rate has already been raised from 3 to 5 per cent. The cabinet studies the possibility of still further rises in the rate, measures to prevent speculation in the franc, and negotiations with other nations looking toward a possible adjustment of the franc with other world currencies.

Currency Stabilization Sighted

News that France was on the eve of deflation might be the signal for another attempt to revive the abortive London Conference in 1933 to stabilize world currencies. When England depreciated her pound in 1931 and America devalued her dollar in 1934, France was left with an artificially high franc in terms of other currencies. As every American tourist knows, the effect of American devaluation was to make the franc exchangeable at 6½ cents instead of 4 cents. Naturally this high franc

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Women Workers In Britain Gain In Union Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The woman trade unionist is, according to statistics issued recently by the Labor Research department, a less unfamiliar figure than she used to be.

Woman has always been accused of an almost complete disinclination to "organize." Upon this supposed disinclination, the responsibility for many of her economic difficulties has been placed. Moreover, she has borne the severest criticism of the men she has undercut by reason of her individual freedom to accept wages not accepted by organized workers.

But, according to the Labor Research department, she is not nearly so anti-organization as she used to be. The department—which is an unofficial agency which exists for the purpose of making researches into the knotty problems of British labor—says that women are entering trade unions more rapidly than is generally supposed.

In 1913, the total membership of trade unions, which stood at 4,135,000, numbered only 433,000 women, or roughly one ninth of the whole. In 1934, the total membership stood at 4,567,000, and the number of women was 736,000, or, of the whole, about one sixth.

Trade unionism is not a new proposition to the woman worker. In 1876, women formed nearly half the membership of the cotton weavers' associations. Before that, in 1818, they had drawn equal strike pay with men during the spinners' strike. But it was mainly in these textile trades that women had learned how to stand together with each other and with men in defense of their rights.

Now, according to the Labor Research department, workers of other occupations are learning the wisdom of collective action. According to the figures of the 1931 census, which are the latest available, the women of the paper and printing industries are organized up to 33 per cent, while women teachers have reached a percentage of 74.

Polo Mallets for Indian Princes

© Fox

Kashu Ram at Work in England
Plies His Trade in Stables at Badminton

Polo, that game of royalty and the socially elect, requires the best accoutrements. The Maharaja of Paipur and Raja Hanut Singh, who participated in a series of games at Badminton, Gloucestershire, Eng., the past season, used polo mallets made from start to finish by Kashu Ram, who seems to enjoy his occupation.

Guidance in Maze of Propaganda Upheld as Goal of New Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, Eng.—The problem of teaching children to think for themselves so as to avoid the danger of political propaganda or becoming the "prey of demagogues" was ventilated at the world congress of the New Education Fellowship recently.

Discussing the "new enemies which the teachers of today have to fight in their battle for freedom," Dr. Carleton Washburne, of Winnetka, Ill., said that nowadays history is constantly distorted into propaganda, freedom of criticism and thinking are termed dangerous realism, while the discussion of controversial issues is seldom free and often "taboo."

Hear Controversial Issues

Yet, Dr. Washburne continued, the children of today are not living in an educational vacuum. All around them controversial issues are raging. The pictures, the radio, the newspaper, even the family dinner table, all tend to "indoctrinate" them toward one point of view or another.

As he saw it, therefore, the issue is not one of keeping controversial problems from them, but of giving them careful guidance both in their thinking and their access to facts. "Are we to do nothing to prepare our children for intelligent citizenship," he asked. "Are we to leave them a prey to every demagogue, to every unscrupulous newspaper?"

At Children's Level

The solution, in his opinion, is to give the children all the ideals they have in common, such as security, peace and culture, as a goal toward which they could all work together, and to uncover such conditions as unemployment and crime, that they might be spurred to action.

Schools should be organized as democratic communities in which each child could play its part in making decisions and in which the controversial questions could be discussed at the children's own level.

Defense of Individualism

The most civilized countries in the world today are those where the individual counts for most, declared Dr. G. P. Gooch, English historian. The least civilized, he said, were those where the individual as an individual, as a spiritual and rational being, counted for least.

Speaking on "Personal Freedom and the International Anarchy," Dr. Gooch denounced the "terrible evils of the ruthless dictatorships" and urged the people to fight for democracy and against the growing theory of the omnipotence of the state.

Demand for Leadership

At the same time, it should, he said, be remembered that these personal dictatorships represented a widespread demand for leadership and authority during a period of suffering and confusion and when the old methods of parliamentary discussion were too slow, had produced too many parties, too many coalitions, and governments were too weak to get things done.

"We are coming to the time when nations that want freedom and democracy will fight for them against nations that don't believe in them," Miss Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, lord president of the council, declared. "But if we have education to show the benefits of a free society, there will be no need to fight for such a society," she added.

WPA Project Menaced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 25—Unless the city furnishes additional funds, 530 men employed on seven local WPA recreational projects are threatened with suspension of work. About $10,000 is needed as the city's part in furnishing the materials needed in the projects for which the WPA is furnishing the labor.

Kremlin Maps Motor Roads For Red Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Construction of two arterial highways connecting Moscow with Minsk, capital of White Russia, and with Kieff, capital of the Ukraine, has been started as the beginning of a nationwide network of motor highways to be built with prison labor by the police section of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs. These highways come first because of their military importance.

Soviet Russia has been accurately described as a "roadless country." Sprawling over one seventh of the earth's surface, the Soviet Union has not possessed until recent years more than two or three moderately good motor highways. But for military purposes the Soviets have completed some highways in the Ukraine and White Russia, Karelia and the Far East.

Trucks in Majority

Motor transport is not yet very important in Russia. At the end of 1932, according to official figures, there were only 75,400 motor vehicles in the country, including trucks. The number is now approaching 400,000, of which 314,000 are trucks. The planned increase in all motor vehicles for 1937 is only 180,000, about two months' production in one American factory.

Soviet leaders have rigidly restricted importation of foreign motorcars and trucks, insisting that the country must get along with an absolute minimum of imports while completing its own manufacturing industry. The few hundred foreign motor vehicles imported have been reserved for the use of higher Soviet officials and of tourists. Soviet factories, having produced to date only about 75,000 passenger automobiles, have thousands of applications for every car they produce. They will not be able to catch up with present orders for many years.

Army Needs Highways

But now that the number of trucks passes 300,000, Soviet leaders have decided it is time to begin construction of a nationwide highway system, which is especially needed for the mechanized Red Army, with its tanks and armored cars. Highways are being planned with military considerations foremost.

The ruling Communist Party, having turned its attention to road-building, has laid down a two-fold program. Construction of arterial highways has been entrusted to the police section of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs (the "Gay-pay-oo"), which has at its disposal at least 500,000 prisoners, political and otherwise, who have provided cheap labor for several important projects. They have finished the Baltic-White Sea canal and double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian railway, and are now finishing the Moscow-Volga canal. This army of forced laborers working for subsistence under military discipline, has become a major factor in "Socialist construction."

The Communists have tapped another almost unlimited source of cheap labor—the peasantry—to assure the upkeep and improvement of existing roads and construction of new "local" or branch roads and highways.

Vienna Government Moves to Construct Low Rent Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The municipal government of Vienna is completing the building of 35 two-story family houses, to be rented at low rates. Each dwelling, which is surrounded by a small yard, consists of two rooms and a kitchen downstairs and two rooms upstairs.

These 70 apartments are attractive, convenient and modern, but will not go very far toward a solution of the housing problem here, because there are thousands of families on the waiting list.

In the 16 years during which the Socialists governed Vienna, they built many thousand modern apartments and gave the poor people better homes than they had ever enjoyed in the history of great European cities. The rents were low. This was the most commendable achievement of the Austrian Socialists.

When the present authoritarian Government seized power in 1934, it not only stopped all municipal house building, but raised rents in the municipal dwellings which the Socialist had put up. It also took a number of big buildings in various cities that had been used for dwellings and converted them into barracks.

These 70 new apartments represent the only attempt of Vienna's dictatorial Government to relieve the shortage of dwellings.

Kinds of 'Cover Crops'

"Cover crops" are divided into two main classes: small grains such as wheat, oats, rye and barley, and winter legumes such as clover, vetch and Austrian peas.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

made French goods expensive to people with dollars to spend. And in consequence both the tourist and the export trade of France fell off.

Successive French ministers tried desperately to cut internal prices as the alternative to following the example of Great Britain and America in cutting their currency. It was a case of:

Deflation instead of devaluation. There was no alternative. But the path of deflationists the world over has been thorny, and in France it has been marked by much social trouble, and little success.

When Léon Blum came in, he refused to think of the French difficulties in terms of alternatives. Indirectly he put up domestic prices by a policy of inflation—such as increased spending on social services. At the same time he swore to uphold the exchange value of the franc. The result has been to sharpen the currency dilemma, which, according to the news, seems now to be rapidly approaching solution.

Labor—Government Presses Mediation

Strikes and threats of strikes occupy the classroom as well as the department of labor, although mediation makes nationwide gains.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, chief department trouble-shooter, prepares to fly to San Francisco. The Government both in sending this emissary and in appointing the Maritime Commission is mobilizing the instruments of conciliation to settle the Pacific coast maritime dispute. Existing labor contracts expire Sept. 30. The Government and all hands figure that it will help if the negotiation table is set up before the picket line is formed.

Nine hundred pupils of Memorial High School, Campbell, Ohio, strike in protest against transfer of a favorite teacher to an elementary school. The teacher also protested against the transfer.

The La Follette Civil Liberties committee hears Robert A. Pinkerton, president of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, report that his firm had made $129,500 profit last year, which is taken as an indication of its business. The hearing is largely engaged in ferreting out the degree to which employers engage industrial detective agencies to "spy" on employees to thwart unionization.

Rubber workers, 10,000 strong, will return to the B. F. Goodrich Company plant tomorrow. The brief recess from work is ended after the Rubber Workers union promised to promote an election to determine if the union should not be the only bargaining agency. Thus some of the workers plan to use election machinery rather than the picket line in their attack on the existing company union.

Federal mediation has evolved a plan for submission to the union which is engineering the milling strike in Minneapolis. Illinois experiences some apprehension as it is confronted with threats of Illinois Power and Light Company workers to strike in some 60 cities and towns. Illinois' liberal Governor Horner appoints a conciliator.

The Government appears to be about as quick on the mediation line as labor is on the picket line.

League—Britain Supports Regional Pacts

Great Britain reveals that it is still actively enrolled in European affairs. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden addresses the League of Nations assembly and reveals Great Britain alert to current threats to world peace, but prepared to promote constructive policies looking toward the emasculation of these threats. Britain, he states, will support international limitation of armaments; measures to strengthen the League machinery, and regional pacts of mutual security.

Directed at the very crux of international restlessness is Mr. Eden's suggestion that a conference be called to study means of making raw material available to all nations. He also risked criticism from the virulently "staus quo" nations by urging free discussion of treaty revision.

The League finds Europe's most explosive issue dumped into its lap by Spain's representative, Julio Alvarez Del Vayo. He indicates his conviction that the Fascist nations have violated their neutrality pledges to give comfort and aid to the rebels contending against the Spanish Government.

Spain—Again the Dikes Are Cut

Spain's Government appears to have taken a page from its own history when it opened Alberche River dams and poured 10,000,000 cubic feet of water over a Fascist advance toward Madrid. . . . Almost 400 years ago, Holland's little town of Leyden, famous for its refuge to the American-bound Pilgrims, was besieged by Spaniards, and its people opened the dikes to break the siege. Spain now copies the strategy of its ancient foes. The undaming of the waters allegedly gave the Government an important victory in the capture of Torrijos on the Madrueda-Toledo road.

In the wake of the Alberche floods, the Government claims to have cut off some of the Fascists advancing on Toledo, where Loyalists still hurl dynamite into the ruined Alcazar.

And southward from Bilbao, Bay of Biscay port, the Government troops have fought to within shooting distance of Vitoria, strategic highway junction. Should they take this point, rebels would find the troop-road between San Sebastian and their headquarters at Burgos severed.

Success of desperate Government counter-offensives has retarded, perhaps halted, the onrush of Fascists to besiege Madrid.

Moving to City Art Center Favored For Opera and Symphony in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Both the Metropolitan Opera association and the Philharmonic-Symphony society of New York are considering a new home in New York city's proposed municipal art center, toward which $14,000,000 has been pledged by private donors, according to reports in informed quarters here today.

The plan for an art center has been developed by the municipal art committee, appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to encourage the arts and to arrange for adequate housing of musical, painting and sculpturing enterprises. No site for the proposed building has been made as yet by the committee.

Downtown Pushes Up

In the case of the city's two principal organizations, the Metropolitan Opera and Philharmonic-Symphony, both occupy quarters about which commercial interests have encroached with the growth of New York. To assist them in providing more artistic surroundings, the committee has issued an invitation to join in making their homes in the proposed art center.

The Metropolitan Opera association, according to Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board, has been giving serious thought to the advisability of moving to the new center ever since the invitation was extended by Mayor LaGuardia and the art committee last winter. He emphasized that for a decade the association has been searching for a new home and to leave its present location.

While the directors of the Opera association feel disposed to take part in the art center project, the organization has not as yet considered details of moving or of accepting the invitation, he said.

Directors of the Philharmonic-Symphony have not reached an agreement regarding the invitation to belong to the new project, but Mayor LaGuardia and the committee are soliciting their support of the enterprise, it was said.

200,000 New Homes Needed in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A British Government report on overcrowding in England and Wales issued here on July 30 shows that 200,000 more houses are still needed in order to afford a minimum of healthful accommodation for families now inadequately provided for.

This minimum is regarded as a very low one. The report says frankly it "does not pretend to represent an ideal standard of housing, but the minimum that is tolerable." If the standard were raised to what many authorities claim to be desirable, the number of new houses required would be doubled.

The areas mostly in need of more accommodation are in the east end of London and in Northumberland and Durham. The precise localities where new building is wanted have been marked out, and by concentrating upon them the Government hopes to solve the problem they present within a reasonable period.

Kentucky Importing Hay

Drought-stricken Henderson, Ky., county farmers are buying hay imported from Illinois, Farm Agent H. R. Jackson reports.

Queensland Reclaims Prickly Pear Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—With the help of the cactoblastis cactorum insect wide areas infested with prickly pear in the central and western parts of the State, an area exceeding the size of the State of Victoria have been reclaimed.

Originally introduced into Queensland as a pot plant, the pear spread so swiftly that as far back as 1883 it was declared a noxious weed. By 1900, 10,000,000 acres had become infested. Attempts at control by herbicides and by the introduction of the cochineal insect from Ceylon were of no avail.

The cactoblastis was first brought from South America in 1914 but the insects did not survive. A fresh attack was made from 1920 onward and the reintroduction of the cactoblastis proved a success.

It is now announced that an area of 18,000,000 acres has been reopened with new tenures and 17,00,000 acres resettled. All the land is held under lease from the Crown.

Union Organizers Shadowed, Senate Investigators Learn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Evidence indicating extensive use of private detectives to shadow workers and union organizers was unfolded before the La Follette Committee on Civil Rights today.

As a case in point, a witness testified that the General Motors Corporation had hired Pinkerton detectives to shadow Adolf Germer, an organizer of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

Gas Sales Revealed

Today's testimony followed an all-day session yesterday in which officials from three munitions firms described the purchase and use of tear and nauseating gas by industries and police forces. A total of $435,000 of such gas has been sold and distributed by the three firms, Federal Laboratories, Lake Erie Chemical Company, and Manville Manufacturing Company, between Jan. 1, 1933, and Sept. 1936, evidence revealed, a large part of it going to steel firms who face potential labor difficulties in connection with the Lewis CIO unionization drive.

Today's testimony dropped the tear-gas phase of the inquiry for the time being and concentrated on the activities of the Pinkerton firm, which was founded in 1850 and won fame after the Civil War under Alan Pinkerton, formerly chief of General Grant's secret service.

Charge of Communism

Assiter Rosher, an official of the firm, following its present head, R. A. Pinkerton, said that most of the work done today for the big industrial companies was in connection with alleged communistic activity in the various plants. He charged that some labor unions contain many Communists. Asked by the Senate members to name a specific union where this was true he was unable to do so.

Pinkerton's had been engaged by the Baldwin Locomotive Co., one of the big steel group, to investigate "radical tendencies." Bethlehem Steel, according to the company sheets, indicated that "radicalism" was under investigation in Baltimore, Md., Buffalo, N. Y., Johnstown, Ohio, and Lackawanna, Penna.

Mysterious Picnic

One mysterious billing entry showed a charge of $1300 to the Fisher Body Corporation, subsidiary of General Motors for "picnic, Aug. 4, 1933 to Nov. 30, 1933."

"Don't you think that's rather a long picnic?" inquired Senator Robert M. La Follette. "Have you ever heard of one lasting so long?"

"No," said W. A. Shoemack, company official, who was on the stand.

"Wasn't this actually a bill for labor espionage work for the Fisher Body Company on their tool and die employees?"

"I can't remember," said Mr. Shoemack.

Another bill to General Motors from the Pinkertons listed services for "P. O."

"What does P. O. mean?" asked Senator La Follette.

"Public opinion," replied the witness.

Senator La Follette, however, asked if the bill did not actually represent services in shadowing Mr. Germer, an agent of Mr. Lewis.

Unable to Say

"It probably was," replied Mr. Shoemack. He was unable to say what the shadowing of Mr. Germer had to do with "public opinion."

The Pinkertons had also inquired into marine unions at San Francisco, to determine, it was explained, whether there were Communists active in their organization.

Other clients of the Pinkerton firm were listed as:

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia Inquirer, Curtis Publishing Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., Pennsylvania Railroad, Tennessee Public Service Co., R. C. A. Manufacturing Co., American Sugar Refinery, American Bakeries Co., Tacoma Smelter Co., Havana Electric Co., Georgia Power Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co., Kansas City Southern Railway, Endicott-Johnson Corp., Frankfort Distilleries, Inland Manufacturing Co., Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Phelps Dodge Copper Corporation, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Continental Oil Co., Firestone Tire Co., Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., American Cyanamid & Chemical Co., Philadelphia Electric Co., Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Reading Railroad Company, York Ice Machinery Corp., New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and Gulf States Utility Co.

Laura Ingalls Rivals Regular Airline Time

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Laura Ingalls landed her airplane at Mitchel Field at 12:26 p. m., eastern standard time today, after a flight of 2 hours, 59 minutes from Columbus, Ohio. The distance is 490 miles and the time approximated that of regular airlines.

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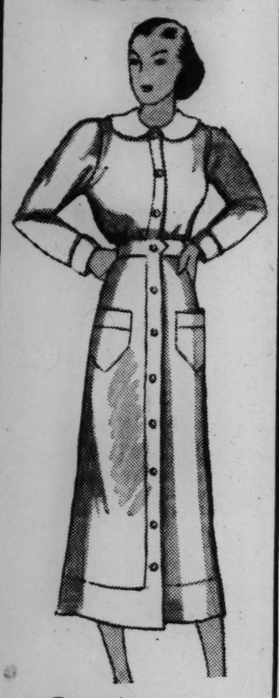

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3. ENT-AILM-ENT (Entailment).

4. 5 weights, 1 pound, 3 pounds, 9 pounds, 27 pounds, and 81 pounds.

5. L oft (Loft).

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Party Chiefs With President Plan for Promoting Campaign

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—Plans for a series of short presidential campaign trips that will center the Democratic drive in New England, the Middle West and the Rocky Mountain areas were discussed yesterday by President Roosevelt and 27 of his chief political lieutenants.

Several conferees said dates had not been selected, but that they had gathered the impression the President would take more than half a dozen major addresses.

Cities mentioned included Omaha, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, New York and perhaps Worcester or Springfield, Mass.

There was a further possibility that the President would make speaking dates for Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester and Boston.

Described as Remote

Although Mr. Roosevelt has had under consideration a trip to the West coast, chances for such a swing were described today as remote. Some of his political advisers said none of the jaunts would take more than five days for the round trip.

Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National committee, spokesman for the array of some of the party's best political talent, told reporters:

"We had a general discussion of the entire political situation and the President was immensely pleased with the reports submitted by those who were present.

Future Activities

"We discussed his future activities and in a general way he presented his ideas to the condition of the campaign in recent weeks."

He added that any definite announcement as to the President's plans for speaking trips would be made later by Mr. Roosevelt, but that he did not know whether one might be expected in advance of an address scheduled next Tuesday at Syracuse, N. Y., before the state democratic convention.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, majority floor leader of the Senate, said the conference "disclosed a general confidence but a realization of the wisdom of fighting."

At Roosevelt Home

The political consultants gathered in the huge oak-paneled library of the President's Dutchess county home for the discussion of plans for a six weeks' campaign to win a vote of confidence in the New Deal and four more years of Democratic power.

In addition to the President's own plans to head the vital October drive for his re-election, conferees hinted that party finances were touched on.

There were intimations that the first stumping trip would take the Chief Executive to Denver, with an Omaha stop on the way out or back.

Later, they expected him to visit Chicago and Detroit and perhaps Cleveland and Cincinnati on another tour. The same trip, they indicated, might bring him through Rochester and Albany.

Urge Buffalo Stop

Some of the presidential advisors were urging him also to stop at Buffalo, particularly since his Republican rival for the presidency, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, made one of his principal addresses there.

A third trip tentatively outlined would carry Mr. Roosevelt into New England's industrial areas for perhaps two days, the itinerary would take in Boston, Springfield and Worcester. One major speech, it was understood, would be scheduled for one or the other of the last two cities.

The campaign would wind up with an address in Madison Square Garden in New York city the Saturday night before election.

Asked whether there was a general agreement on the President's plans, Farley replied in the affirmative.

Left for New York

The conference lasted an hour and a half, with those present leaving in a drizzling rain by train or motor for New York.

The parley brought together virtually all the men of the innermost Democratic councils. Vice-President Garner was there, dressed in a pin-striped blue suit. Attorney General Cummings and Secretaries Hull and Roper were there. Representatives, senators and other national committee officials sat with them.

Most of the board of strategy arrived at near-by Poughkeepsie on a mid-afternoon train, walked through a horde of reporters, stepped into waiting White House limousines and sped the six miles to the Roosevelt estate here.

They were accompanied by Marvin McIntyre, presidential secretary, who sat in on the deliberations, too, and brought the number around the conference table to 29 in addition to Mr. Roosevelt.

Income Discussed

The make-up of the war council offered ample opportunity to explore party income and expenditures. W. Forbes Morgan, treasurer of the national committee, and Frank C. Walker, finance chairman, were present, along with James W. Gerard, former party treasurer.

To report on the important question of publicity, Charles Michelson, committee publicity director, and Carl Byoir, publicity advisor, came up from New York, together with Representative Rayburn of Texas, head of the party speakers' bureau.

With other representatives and senators, the President had an opportunity to look into chances of retaining a huge Democratic majority in the next Congress.

On the roster were Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Senate majority floor leader; Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign committee; Representative Drewry of Virginia, head of the Congressional Campaign committee; Representative Boland of Pennsylvania, Democratic whip of the House, and Representative O'Connor of New York, who served as House floor leader in the closing days of the last Congress.

Senators Byrnes of South Carolina, Donahey of Ohio, McKellar of Tennessee, Connally of Texas, Wagner of New York and Black of Alabama were seated nearby.

So were W. Forbes Morgan and L. W. Robert Jr., treasurer and secretary respectively of the national committee; Keith Morgan of the finance committee; Edward J. Flynn, New York secretary of state, and James J. Hoey, collector of internal revenue for the first New York district.

Motoring up from New York ahead of the rest, Secretaries Hull and Roper stopped in Poughkeepsie for lunch and announced to reporters that they planned a series of campaign speeches.

Mr. Hull said he would discuss peace and reciprocal trade treaties Oct. 5, in Denver before scientific and educational organizations, and that he might stop over at St. Paul on the way east for another address.

Mr. Roper said he would speak Oct. 1 at East Orange, N. J., and that Mr. Rayburn was arranging several other dates for him.

Postal Telegraph Restores Wage Cut

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation announced today it would restore to its employees on Oct. 1 the remaining 4 per cent of a 10 per cent wage cut made in June, 1932. The 6 per cent installment of the cut was restored on July 1, 1933.

Officials estimated that approximately three fourths of the corporation's 9000 employees would be affected. Executives were not included. No information was given as to the amount which the action would add to the pay roll.

A statement by the management explaining the boost said:

"There has been an improvement in revenue and as evidence of good faith and because of the management's promise to eliminate the deduction with the first improvement in revenue, we are taking this action at this time."

The corporation is in process of reorganization and it was stated that the wage restoration was approved by the bondholders committee, the trustees and the court.

Last August Western Union Telegraph Company announced the restoration of the final 3 per cent of an original 20 per cent wage reduction made several years ago.

New Orleans Grocers Protest Sales Tax

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24 (AP)—New Orleans grocers marched on city hall today in protest against the state and city combined 4 per cent sales tax which takes effect Oct. 1.

The march was decided upon last night in a mass meeting sponsored by the New Orleans Retail Grocers association.

Operation of the tax was explained by Walter F. Frank, assistant to the supervisor of public accounts, and after heated discussions the meeting ended in disorder.

Other speakers demanded revision or repeal of the tax, or passive resistance to its collection.

New Wonders of Research

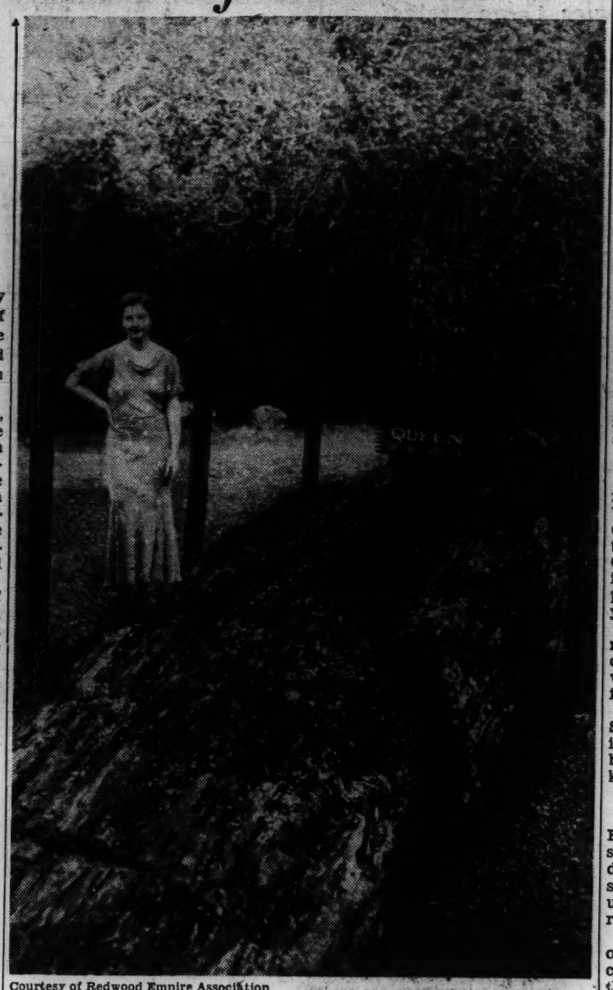
Big sticks, once of wood and now of quartz, that grew aeons ago, are hauled to San Francisco for show—Why not eat a few soybeans, instead of transmuting them into doorknob material?

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Petrified trees, changed only by the alchemy of time into logs of onyx, jasper and chalcedony were hauled this week from the Petrified Forest near Sebastopol, Calif., to San Francisco.

Five tons of these once botanical, now geological, specimens will be stored in San Francisco for exhibition at the Golden Gate Bridge exposition, to be held there in 1939. The exhibit was made possible through Mrs. Ollie Bockee, owner of the "forest" which lies prostrate at the base of the St. Helena mountain. Geologists say that the site was covered with lava, thousands of years ago.

Arrangements for the display of scientific material were completed by John McLaren, veteran Golden Gate park superintendent. It was he who landscaped the 1915 Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. Now he is engaged in landscaping the new exposition site that is being raised out of San Francisco bay on Yerba Buena schoals.



Courtesy of Redwood Empire Association

Log in Petrified Forest of California
Fallen Tree, Changed in Course of Geologic Ages to Translucent Stone

Chinese Vegetable Tried For American Garden Use

Specialists in a dozen branches of research have been busy transforming China's soybean into everything from oil to doorknobs, radio cabinets, automobile accessories and paint. Now, however, the United States department of agriculture is investigating the possibilities of adopting the old-fashioned Chinese use of the bean—for food.

The green beans resemble young, tender lima beans, the department says, but they have a richer, more nutty flavor. In fact, salted, parched soybeans taste something like peanuts and are as well liked by Chinese children. The pods, too tough to be eaten as food, may be easily removed after a three- minute boiling.

About 60 edible varieties have been brought from Asia and planted at the department's experimental farm at Arlington, Va. Each week, as they ripen, different varieties are cooked and tasted.

As a result, experimenters say that a number show very promising results for early, medium, and late vegetables. Common varieties may be used as green vegetable beans, but they are smaller and lack the usual distinctive flavor of green beans. Succulent sprouts of soybeans are one of the principal ingredients in chow mein.

Former Lapland Climate Encouraged Habitation

Kurt Tinnberg, Stockholm archaeologist, has located more than 30 settlements of early Stone Age date in Swedish Lapland. In a few weeks he has gathered some 3000 artifacts, the most northerly ever found in Sweden. It means, says Mr. Tinnberg, that the climate of Scandinavia in those days of 3000 B. C. must have been much warmer than now. Other finds indicate to him that grapes grew there commonly at that early date.

Molasses Applied As Road-Binder in India

Molasses, long used as a delicacy on pancakes and for cake, is the latest liquid to be used as a road-binder on the dirt roads of Mysore Province, India. It produces a dustless, wear-resisting surface, according to reports from the United States Department of Commerce.

Foliage Near Street Light Stays on Late in Autumn

If there is a street lamp and a shade tree near your home, watch the leaves this fall, suggests Dr. Edwin B. Matzke of Columbia university. Dr. Matzke has discovered that when other trees lose their foliage, leafy branches and often whole trees near such light sources, keep their leaves long after the appointed time. In fact, he finds that a light intensity as low as one foot-candle may be effective in bringing about retention of leaves until they are finally frozen by intense cold.

Guide Map to Bird Foods

Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture

Food, Water and Shelter Prove Bird Attractions

Dr. W. L. McAtee, chief biologist of the Biological Survey, is the author of a series of leaflets containing lists of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds in different sections of the United States.

"Food, water, and shelter are the important factors in attracting birds for enjoyment or for help in fighting insects," says Dr. McAtee. "Wild fruits attract cardinals, mockingbirds, orioles, flickers, and a long list of other desirable birds. Such long-lasting wild fruits as thorn apples, junipers, snowberries and bayberries are eaten by birds in the late winter and early spring when other food is scarce."

Copies of the leaflets may be obtained free by writing the Biological Survey, in Washington, D. C., giving the number of the region in which you live according to the accompanying chart.

International Bureau Of Rocketry Proposed

Latest in the field of "rocketry" is the proposal of Werner Brügel, German enthusiast, for an "International Bureau of information on rocketry." Writing in the Journal of the British Interplanetary society, an organization headed by P. E. Cleator, he said: "It is becoming increasingly evident that rocket experimentation has reached a stage where closest co-operation between all concerned is greatly to be desired. Ten years ago, space travel presented a vast problem. Today this has been resolved into a multitude of lesser problems. As a result, there may be overlapping." The organization proposed is the Internationale Raketenfahrt-Kartel.

Navigators' Timepieces Shown at Planetarium

The timepieces which helped Admiral Byrd find his way to the South Pole, the chronometers which accompanied Sir Hubert Wilkins in his undersea trip to the North and the special aviator's angle-hour watch, invented by Colonel Lindbergh, are on exhibit this month at the Hayden Planetarium. They are being shown in connection with the current planetarium lectures on "Time and Navigation."

Rich in historic as well as human interest, these were loaned by the Longines-Wittnauer Company, pioneers in developing special chronometers and other similar instruments for explorers.

Other exhibits in the planetarium include antique pocket sundials and hand-operated pocket mechanisms to show the movements of the sun, earth and moon.

"Early in the eighteenth century," said Dr. William H. Barton, acting director of the Planetarium in the latest "Drama" of the Skies" lecture, "the maritime importance of Great Britain increased tremendously. But without accurate time for the finding of longitude, a ship is not only handicapped but left in a dangerous position. Consequently in 1714, the British Government offered 'a publick reward for such person or persons as shall discover the Longitude.'

"This offer spurred on watchmakers, with the result that in 1761 John Harrison built a watch which, carried on the Deptford from Spithead to Jamaica, lost only five seconds, a great achievement. Other fine watches followed, and expert watchmaking shortly developed."

Mrs. Roosevelt Goes to Defense Of Twice-Ousted Peanut Vendor

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The right of Steve Vasilakos to sell peanuts to Presidents and White House visitors has been defended for the second time by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Steve" has been dispensing peanuts and popcorn at the corner just east of the White House for 27 years. Sightseers often pause at his little cart to buy tidbits for the squirrels that make their homes in the grounds of the executive mansion. President Coolidge, on early-morning walks, used to stop, buy a bag of peanuts and chat with Steve.

Traffic has become more and more congested around Steve's corner. In 1934, police ordered him away because he was violating an ordinance forbidding peddler's carts to stay in one place longer than necessary to make a sale. Steve wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt and she asked police to let him come back.

A few days ago, Steve again was ordered to "move on." He appealed to Mrs. Roosevelt again. The President's wife addressed a letter to the district commissioners saying, "I would myself miss him on that corner. We had better let him stand at the White House gates."

Mrs. Roosevelt's plea will be taken into consideration when the case comes up in police court Sept. 30.

Steve's "pull" cannot be described as political. He has the highest praise for Mr. Coolidge, his best presidential customer. Soon after the Roosevelt's interceded in his behalf two years ago, he rushed into a local newspaper office with a "handout" scribbled on a brown paper bag, saying that business was better since President Roosevelt came to the White House.

At the masquerade party which Mrs. Roosevelt gave for newspaper women winter before last, guests were surprised to see Steve's cart being trundled into the East Room. It had been borrowed for the evening by one of the masqueraders.

Syracuse Marks Removal Of Trains From Streets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25—Syracuse lost the tag "the city where the trains run through the streets," yesterday as officials dedicated a new $16,000,000 railroad station and elevated track system.

For the last time citizens watched the Twentieth Century Limited, the Empire State Express and other famous New York Central trains crawl slowly through Washington street and congested down-town traffic.

The west-bound Empire State was the last train through the city. First over the new elevated tracks was the east-bound Empire, climaxing a 30-year fight by the people of Syracuse to remove the tracks.

A pageant of transportation and Mardi Gras celebration was staged last night and will continue through Saturday.

Knox Finds New Deal Cost Casts Shadow on Nation

DENVER, Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, wound up his western campaign tour last night by asserting high costs overshadow the nation's recovery.

Before this, in a Colorado Springs address, Colonel Knox made the first direct attack of his campaign travels upon President Roosevelt, calling him "a man drunk with power."

Declaring a division of powers and local self-government were the basic purposes of the Constitution, Colonel Knox said: "Within the last three years we have seen a man drunk with power, try to break down these two fundamental principles. You have seen him seek to allocate to himself all legislative authority.

"Rubber Stamp" Congress

"You have seen him reduce to a rubber stamp the Congress of the United States. You have seen the contempt in which he has sought to bring decisions of the Supreme Court. You have seen a man seeking to break down this division of power and take it upon himself—yes, and confess it.

"He said to us in January, in his message to Congress, that they had created new instruments of power which, in other hands, might be fatal to the people's liberty.

"I warn you to be on your guard. Silently in the night they are creeping up, seeking to impose upon us, before we realize it, a new and alien kind of government."

Sees Recovery Delayed

In the address in Denver, Colonel Knox said "recovery could not be stopped," but "we emerged from the depression very much later than we should, with a shadow hanging over us . . . the prospect of a relentless rise in the cost of living."

"In the three and one half years of this Administration, the general cost of living has risen 20 per cent. the costs of foodstuffs have risen more than 40 per cent.

"Recovery means a rising wage level and better incomes for our working people, but this long-delayed rise in wages, for which all decent-minded citizens have prayed, promises to be nullified in large part by an equal rise in the cost of living."

Seven Fat G. O. P. Years Are Forecast by Landon

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 25 (AP)—The prediction of Gov. Alfred M. Landon that "seven fat years"—all of them "Republican years"—lie ahead was carried by his running mate, Col. Frank Knox, to Colorado yesterday.

Governor Landon, Republican presidential nominee, voiced confidence of victory in a telegram sent to Santa Fe, N. M., where Colonel Knox, vice-presidential nominee, scored the Roosevelt Administration as one which spent $14,000 a minute.

Message to New Mexico

The Landon telegram sent to Col. Jose Sena, secretary of the New Mexico Republican organization, stated in part:

"We are beginning to see, through the fog of the New Deal, that the rightful heritage of the people is work at full time and full pay. So long as unemployment continues, the unemployed must be cared for and will be cared for under the Republican program. But Republicans do not agree with those who tell us that this great nation is finished and that we have come to the end of an era.

Fat Years Ahead

"America started its new era when science and invention opened up for us new frontiers. We make our bet on the progress of 150 years of American history. We refuse to become discouraged or disheartened because of seven years' depression. The seven lean years the Bible tells of are over now, and there are seven fat years ahead. They will be Republican years as fat years always have been Republican years."

Landon Leads, 3 to 2, In Digest's Poll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—With incomplete returns in for 21 states, the Literary Digest today reports a 3-to-2 lead for Gov. Alfred M. Landon over President Roosevelt in the fourth week of its nation-wide poll.

Out of a total of 503,509 votes tallied, the Landon showing is 293,972 to 185,495 votes for the President and 19,632 for William Lemke, Union party candidate, whose percentage of the total vote continues to decline and is now under 4 per cent. The four other minor candidates, including Norman Thomas and Earl Browder, poll less than 1 per cent of the total.

The tally today adds first returns from eight states to the 13 listed last week, with the West represented for the first time in votes from California and Colorado.

All the northern and western states now recorded show a Republican lead, and even in California, where a Democratic preponderancy this November is a foregone conclusion in all poll calculations, Governor Landon has 17,006 votes to the President's 16,018.

Mollison to Challenge Wife's Speed Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Capt. James Mollison, British trans-Atlantic flier, arrived today, to get the new monoplane which he will fly later to South Africa in a friendly attempt to beat his wife's speed record.

Captain Mollison's wife, Amy, made the trip from London to Cape Town in 4 days and 7 hours, cutting four hours from his record on the same flight. Since then, a friendly rivalry has existed between the Mollisons. Captain Mollison said he hopes some day to make a flight around the world, following the equator.

Crowds at Observatory Make Land Owners Rich

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—The Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson observatory is proving a bonanza for the company which owns the land on which it is situated.

Until a year ago the observatory could be reached only be a steep, narrow toll road and visitors were comparatively few. Then Los Angeles county built a high gear road up the mountain.

The institution charges no admission, but the owners of the mountain top site are reaping a harvest in parking and other fees.

Maryland Favors Roosevelt

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt had 62.29 per cent of the total 149,807 ballots counted today in the Sunpapers' poll of registered voters in Maryland. In the 1932 election, Mr. Roosevelt polled 61.50 per cent of Maryland's total vote.

Gov. Alf M. Landon, Republican nominee, had 37.12 per cent of the total vote for the five candidates on the Maryland ballot. Ballots were mailed to 771,000 persons by the independent Democratic newspapers.

The Evening Sun's latest returns showed the count:

For Mr. Landon, 55,603; Mr. Roosevelt, 93,312; Mr. Thomas, Socialist 522; Mr. Aiken, Labor, 104; Mr. Browder, Communist, 266.

There were 1415 "write-in" votes for Mr. Lemke, Union party candidate whose name is not on the Maryland ballot.

Factory Building By State Provided In Mississippi Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Gov. Hugh L. White affixed his signature the other day to a law enacted by the extra session of the Legislature just adjourned, providing for what it is said will be a balance between industry and agriculture in the State.

Enactment of the law, considered the major achievement of the legislative session, which was marked generally by concise and constructive action, wiped one item off Governor White's election promise slate.

The law provides that upon consent of a two-thirds majority of the voters in a city, town, or county, and with the approval of the state industrial commission, bonds may be issued for constructing and equipping factories in any such city, town, or county. The local governments could then sell, rent, lease, or even donate these factories to private industries seeking such assistance and needed in and fitting into the region.

The State would thus be enabled, it is held, to attract industries and to manufacture finished products from its raw materials, chiefly cotton. Ceramic factories would find the State attractive, it is claimed, because of a high grade of clay available; considerable timber of the right sort is available for manufacturers of wooden articles and paper, and an abundance of fruits, vegetables and dairy products offers an inducement to canners.

Governor White has promoted the legislation as a means directly of providing industrial employment, but indirectly of making the State more self-sustaining, and able in the long run to withstand economic shifts which reflect to the disadvantage of a region depending solely on agriculture.

Barred From Air, Dr. Townsend Says

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend charged today he had been "consistently refused the opportunity to discuss politics over the radio in Chicago" and that as a result he was canceling all his time over a local station and investigating possibilities of radiocasting from Mexico.

He said he had cancelled his scheduled talk tonight over station WENR, and scheduled radiocasts Sept. 27 and 29 and Oct. 1. He took this step, he said, because the station ordered him to remove all references to the President. He said he made the eliminations and the manuscript was then turned down "because, they said, it was based largely on the solicitation of funds."

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Put your taxes on a monthly basis!
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"Say, have you a School Savings Account?"
NEW YORK

Waterlogged Plain in India Gives Problem to Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—The great plain of northern India with its 2000-mile stretch of loam and sand between Karachi and Calcutta, in which it might be difficult to find a real stone as big as a walnut, has just been probed by geologists who find the containing walls and bottom are like those of a rock-built tank.

The fact is of great practical importance for it means that irrigation waters accumulates instead of running off underground. A great difficulty is thus facing the administrative authorities. It is the deep saturation of huge tracts of land.

Huge Tracts Affected

The problem has undergone preliminary investigation by the Geological Survey of India and the reports which the officers of that department have made are offering serious consideration for engineers in all parts of the world.

The area under canal irrigation in India is enormous. In the northern Province of the Punjab alone it exceeds the total cultivable area in Great Britain. The engineers have long been aware that the distribution of canal water inclines to "waterlog" the land and also to bring up from the subsoil salts which are harmful to cultivation on the surface.

Drainage Prevented

The main fact brought to notice by the geological investigations is that underground rock barriers dam up subsoil water and prevent it draining away by force of gravity. The alluvial deposits of the Indo-Gangetic plain, which comprise the greater part of northern India, hide an underlying rocky floor. This condition is typical of various parts of the country.

In short, where you see wide plains admirably suited for cultivation under irrigation, the surface soil which makes up the country visible to the human eye, may and often does, conceal underground ridges of rock which prevent subsoil drainage of any kind.

Watertight Basin Formed

It has been found that in the Sargodha district of the Punjab and neighboring territory serious subterranean hills or ridges of impervious rock make a vast deep watertight basin for subsoil water under the apparent ground surface of the greater part of northern India.

This basin is separated into various divisions by different underground ridges and what happens is that the subsoil water collects in one until it overflows into the next, and so on.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins October 10

Canadian Drift To U. S. Denied In Melbourne Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

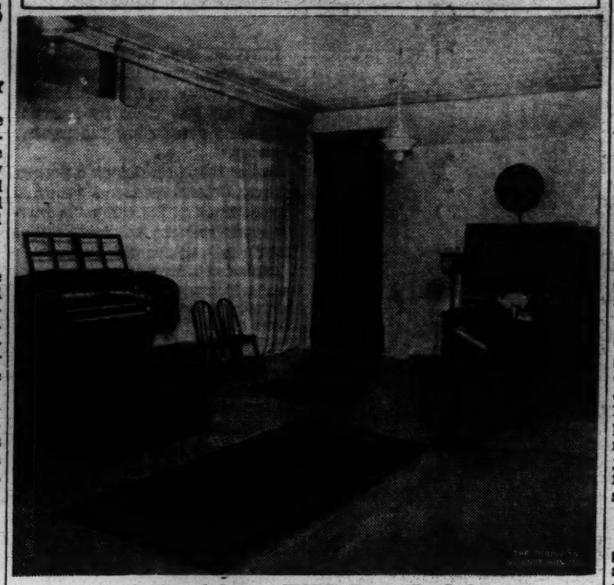
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Genuine concern in other Dominions about what is termed "Canada's drift toward the United States" was allayed in an address here recently by Dr. David Lang, agent for the Canadian Government, who is on a good-will tour.

"Suggestions that Canada is moving toward secession from the British Empire and union with the United States must not be accepted," Dr. Lang said. "Any efforts toward trade reciprocity with the United States must not be construed as a movement for annexation."

"Reciprocity agreements were so misrepresented in 1911, and a general election was fought on the annexation issue. Canada, because of its loyalty, rejected the proposals," he added.

Canada is working for closer Imperial unity and Dr. Lang had it direct from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King before his departure that Canada is ready to give to members of the Empire trade preferences that it would not give to any other nations.

Radio Station Serves Three States



Studio of Station WGBF, Evansville, Ind.

With Monitor Newscasters
Number 8

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—With a daylight range of 75 miles, radio station WGBF in this city reaches listeners in three states.

The management has endeavored to make the station representative of the territory, and programs of interest to an Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky audience have been planned. Thus, for instance, WGBF radiocasts court news from the Evansville Court House every morning; gives news of interest to farmers by the county agent; transmits a domestic science course conducted by a graduate of Purdue University; relays weather forecasts; and picks up the voice of Guy Crecelius, "the man in Main Street" at noon.

For two years the Monitor news, which is heard every morning at 11:15, has been a feature popular with this tri-state audience. The Monitor news is generally read by John Foster or Paul Clark, the station's chief announcer. Mr. Clark, a popular baritone, has been well received by listeners as the optimistic "Hoosier Philosopher."

One of the leading members of station WGBF's personnel is Mrs. Pat Flaherty, program director. Mrs. Flaherty is a well-known pianist and organist.

From its corner in southern Indiana, station WGBF has been in operation since 1924. Clarence Leich, manager of the WGBF Corporation, which owns the station, has received permission from the Federal Communications Commission for an increase in power to 1000 watts, which will widen its listening range beyond state borders.

The management of WGBF hopes that with the increased power may come the permission to operate on full time and a possible tieup with a national network. With its present power of 500 watts, which gives it a range of 50 miles, WGBF operates four nights in the week only. Fay Gehres is chief engineer of WGBF.

Rite Commander Admits 40 Masons To Highest Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24—The thirty-third degree, highest and most coveted honor in the world-wide order of Freemasonry, was conferred upon 40 members chosen from all the thirty-second degree masons east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason and Dixon line here last night.

The distinction was voted by the Supreme Council Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. Melvin M. Johnson, of Boston, most puissant sovereign grand commander of the Scottish Rite for this jurisdiction, conferred the degree in full ceremonial form at an impressive ceremony in Hotel Traymore.

Milwaukee Next Meeting Place

The 40 masons receiving the degree have been under consideration since last year's meeting, when they were chosen to become candidates. Their elevation last night climaxed the 124th annual Supreme Council meeting, which closes today with an executive session and trustees' and directors' meetings.

It was announced that the 125th gathering, next year, will be held in Milwaukee.

Twelve of those honored are from Pennsylvania, 10 from Ohio, six from Indiana, four from New York, three from Michigan, two from New Jersey, one from Massachusetts, one from Wisconsin and one from Delaware.

The Names

Following is the complete list of those chosen:

John Telford Stewart, Brookville, Penna.; Frederick Jacob Wandall, Coudersport, Penna.; John Brown West Manogue, Rockledge, Penna.; David Wylie Harris and Ross Hunting Davis, Philadelphia; Charles Clifton Housenick, Bloomsburg, Penna.; Menno Swartley Moyer, Lansdale, Penna.; Ralph Hinkle Schatz, Allentown, Penna.; George Robinson Lamade, Williamsport, Penna.; Scott Coyle Rea, Sunbury, Penna.; William Henry Harrison Baker, Harrisburg, Penna.; John V. Ritts, Butler, Penna.; Walter N. Lindsay and Dennison Duble, Cincinnati, Ohio,; J. Philip Perry, Jefferson, Ohio; Louis Henry Wieber, Cleveland, Ohio; Roscoe Raymond Walcutt and Chester Calvin Cook, Columbus, Ohio; John Andrew Thiele and John Andrew Plecher, Dayton, Ohio; Waldo Moffitt Bowman, Toledo, Ohio; Riler Warren Wortman, Defiance, Ohio; Delbert Vaugh Blackburn, Evansville, Ind.; Homer Almon Hartman, Fort Wayne, Ind.; William Adam Bertsch and Otto J. Goffena, South Bend, Ind.; Ralph Howard, Greencastle, Ind.; John Frederick Engelke, Indianapolis, Ind.; William Henry Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank Jacob Niggli, Rochester, N. Y.; Benn Kenyon, Auburn, N. Y.; Donald Reamer Livengood, Jamestown, N. Y.; Charles Aylmond Berky and Charles Belden Van Dusen, Detroit, Mich.; Stewart McDonald Powrie, Bay City, Mich.; Archibald Winning Elder, Jersey City, N. J.; Ernest Ridgeway Kerr, Trenton, N. J.; Claude Leroy Allen, Boston, Mass.; Harry Raymond Craig, Wilmington, Del. and S. Lee Norton, Racine, Wis.

Higher Group

There is a still higher order, the Active Thirty-Third Degree, of whom there are only 41 in this jurisdiction. The honorary members have the privilege of sitting in Supreme Council sessions, but only the active members, who are the lawmakers and administrators of the order, may vote.

The active members also add to their own exclusive number when they choose to do so. Additions to their ranks are chosen from the honorary thirty-third degree.

Who, What and Why in Spain

By the Associated Press

What's the Spanish civil revolt about? Who is fighting? Who is winning?

This series of questions and answers tells briefly the story of the present conflict in Spain:

Q. Who started the war?

A. Army officers, fascists, and opponents of the Madrid Administration, including many wealthy, "landed" families and some church officials.

Q. Why did they rebel against Madrid?

A. They were pushed out of political power by the Popular Front Government whose liberal views they oppose.

Q. What is the Popular Front Government?

A. A political coalition of liberal and labor organizations and Left Republicans loosely allied with Socialists and Anarchists.

Q. Who is head of the Government?

A. The president is Manuel Azaña, but much of the power, at present, is vested in Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, a strong liberal and the third man to head the Spanish cabinet since the civil revolt began.

Q. Who is the leader of the Fascist Insurgents?

A. The fascist leader is Gen. Francisco Franco, a former army officer.

Q. Who are General Franco's aides?

A. His two principal military lieutenants are Gen. Emilio Mola, Commander of the Northern fascist army, and Gen. Gonzalo Queipo De Llano, a strong militarist who is assisting General Franco's campaign in the south.

Q. How far has the fascist attack against Madrid succeeded?

A. The insurgents hold strong lines on the northern slopes of the Guadarrama mountains but their advance to the capital has been blocked by fortified Government positions in the mountain passes. The fascist southern army has established its southern front line at Maqueda, strategic highway junction 45 miles southwest of Madrid. Along the northern coast, the insurgents have captured the important resort town of San Sebastian and are moving toward Bilbao.

Q. What has the Government done to halt the insurgents?

A. The Administration has armed workers and peasants, created forces of volunteer militiamen, and attempted to block the Fascist drives on the capital.

Q. What are the two outstanding events of the war, from the Government's viewpoint?

A. The dynamiting of the Alcazar at Toledo in an attempt to drive self-imprisoned fascists from the fortress and the loosing of 10,000,000 cubic yards of water from Alberche river dams to sweep down over the insurgent army.

Q. When did the war begin?

A. July 18 when General Franco and his forces seized control of Spanish Morocco, a Spanish territory in North Africa. Then the conflict moved to the mainland.

Europe's Balance of Power

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Europe is fashioning a new balance of power.

The real European cleavage is no longer purely national; it is based on ideals. Some countries line up with Russia, not so much because it is Russia as because it is Communist. And other countries line up with Germany or Italy—or both—not because they are Germany and Italy, but because they are Fascist.

Rivalry Within Nations

Obviously that is putting the case simply. In fact it is more complicated. Inside several countries there is a struggle going on between the Fascist and Communist forces, and it is impossible to foresee the final result. Even that is an excessive simplification of the situation, for the words Communist and Fascist are used very loosely.

It is not fascism, for example, which is a menace in France or England. Nor for that matter is it communism, though communism has made considerable headway in France. But fascism and communism, comparatively small forces, nevertheless supply the spearhead of opposite movements, and the terms are applied to the most moderate sympathizers with the Left and the Right.

League Avoids Partisanship

But since there are few countries in which there is anything like unanimity either for so-called fascism or so-called communism, there is not only danger of war, but danger of civil war, as in Spain. That is certainly true of France. It may be true of some of the countries of the Little Entente, where other motives of strife are mingled with fascism and communism.

It follows that the League, realizing the peril, is anxious not to allow itself to be converted into a partisan organization.

The Spanish conflict has quickened the line-up. Italian and German sympathies were naturally with the military push against the Reds. Russian and French sympathies were just as naturally with the Reds against the military insurrection.

But in such a line-up Great Britain cannot come down flatly on the side of the Reds. Nor can it accept with equanimity the side of the Whites. The choice is difficult.

Italy and Russia Friendly

Nor is Italy by any means an implacable enemy of Russia, as Germany seems to be. It has always been on fairly good relations with Russia, and even during the sanctionist period Russia was noticeably reluctant to antagonize Italy. Italy is playing on both sides, and the question of regime in other countries is not very important from the viewpoint of fascism.

Germany, on the contrary, is at present zealously anti-Communist, and presumably would go to considerable lengths in its hostility to Russia.

The smaller countries, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and the northern "neutrals," Norway and Sweden, are on the whole anti-Red in sentiment.

Poland has treaties both with France and Germany, but despite recent renewal of arrangements with France, there can be no doubt that Poland, if faced with the alternative, would range itself against Russia rather than against Germany.

In Central Europe

Without Roumania the Russo-Czechoslovakian alliance is of little use, since Russia must cross either Polish or Roumanian territory to reach Germany. Poland has made it clear that it will never allow Russia to invade it as a "friend." Roumania, under the direction of Nicholas Titulescu, tried to effect a rapprochement with Russia, and actually began to build a strategic railway across its territory, linking Russia with Czechoslovakia.

There are signs, however, that Roumania is also aware of the danger of permitting Russia to enter Bessarabia, disputed land which is really Russian, and the downfall of Mr. Titulescu denotes the most vital diplomatic changes. Many forces in Roumania favor an entente with Germany.

Balance Against Russia

As for Yugoslavia, the third member of the Little Entente, it has always refused to recognize the Russian regime, and has been out of step with its allies. Greece is violently anti-Communist. Bulgaria is anti-Russian.

Turkey has obtained advantages, such as the remilitarization of the Dardanelles, by its friendship with Russia, but there are indications that Turkey is playing on both tableaus. As for Hungary and Austria, they are linked up with Italy and Germany.

It is plain enough that the balance of power is against Russia. If one takes into consideration the menace to Russia in the East, it is certain that no sensible Russian would desire war.

Dahlias in 348 Classes Exhibited And Prizes Awarded in New York

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—If Jimmy Foxx, baseball player of the Boston Red Sox, is not wearing a dahlia in his button-hole, it is not for want of acclaim from the world of flower-lovers. A huge new blossom named after him won three awards Sept. 23 at the twenty-second annual flower show held by the American Dahlia society and the Dahlia Society of New Jersey at Rockefeller Center.

The "Jimmy Foxx" dahlia has a hearty tan hue, with henna shardings and whirled petals. It was developed by Stanley Johnson, commercial grower of Cheltenham, Penna., and won first prize in the informal decorative class, the Derrill Hart award, named after a former president of the society, and the American home achievement medal.

There are 50,000 dahlias on display. They came to the show by air, railroad and automobile from seven states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Michigan and New York, and are competing in 348 classes.

Orchid and Cactus Types

One of the outstanding new varieties is a spider, or orchid-flowering, dahlia, a star-shaped flower with narrow petals. Three other blooms, developed by Warren Maytrott of Vineland, N. J., also are attracting wide attention at the show. They include "Tarzan," which is deep red, velvety and semi-cactus in type; "Mother Maytrott," a beautiful large white bloom, and "Cherokee Rose," notable for its unusual color.

The production of smaller dahlias is interesting and increasing number of gardeners, both amateurs and professionals, officials at the show said. While there is still competitive interest in raising large blooms measuring 12 inches or more in diameter, popular taste is leaning strongly toward the pompoms, or button dahlias, examples of which are sometimes found to measure less than one inch across.

Table displays at the show are being sponsored by the Federated Garden clubs of New York state.

Among those who won more than five blue ribbons yesterday were F. J. Knocke of New York, E. M. Mack of White Haven, Penna., V. Cigismondi of Teaneck, N. J., R. W. Webb of Scranton, Penna., Charles Dedrick of Port Jervis, N. Y., Dr. B. B. Preas of Rockville Center, L. I., Miss Elizabeth Erwin of Devon, Penna., and Edward J. O'Keefe of Cold Spring, N. Y., who won more than 30 first prizes.

Special awards included the silver medal of the National Dahlia Society of England, which went to C. Louis Alling of West Haven, Conn.; the silver medal of the Dahlia Society of California, won by Mrs. A. V. Stout of Red Bank, N. J., for the best basket of dahlias of California introduction, and the award of the Ohio Valley association, captured by Mrs. E. R. Adee of Tuxedo, N. Y., for the outstanding vase of dahlias in the show. In the garden club section, Mrs. L. F. Fox of Belrose, L. I., was sweepstakes winner.

Five members of the society received gold medals for "services to the dahlia," at the annual dinner which this organization held last night at the Hotel Pennsylvania. They were Mrs. C. H. Stout of Short Hills, N. J.; J. A. Kemp of Little Silver, N. J.; Dr. Marshall Howe of the Botanical Garden, the Bronx; William Waite of Eatontown, N. J., and W. W. Wilmore of Denver, Colo.

Arbitration Begins In Manhattan Garages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Arbitration of the wage and hour dispute between the Garage Washers' and Polishers' union and the Metropolitan Garage Owners' Board of Trade began here today with Ben Golden, associate director of the Regional Labor Board, appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as arbiter.

The movement to adjust differences through arbitration followed a truce arranged by the Mayor, Tuesday, after a strike had interrupted operations in most of Manhattan's garages and threatened to spread to Brooklyn. In the Bronx, where the strike originated, unsuccessful efforts to negotiate an agreement sent 1600 men back into picket lines last night. The offer of James Lyons, Bronx borough president, to act as mediator was rejected by the striking workmen.

Fascist Report Loyalists Flee Dropping Arms

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TALAVERA DE LA REINA, Spain, Sept. 25—Fascist advance guards, beating down crumbling Government defenses, marched within 10 miles of Toledo today.

Headquarters of the southern insurgent army declared Fascist troops made a steady advance on the Maqueda-Toledo road which brought their front ranks within sight of the provincial capital.

Government losses in scattered engagements were declared heavy while the attacking insurgents suffered only a few casualties.

The retreating Socialist troops abandoned quantities of war materials in hasty flight before the advancing insurgents, an official announcement declared.

Strong reinforcements of legionnaires and regular infantrymen joined the Fascist drive after an enthusiastic send-off in the public square at Talavera. Soldiers and civilians sang patriotic hymns to the accompaniment of a military band.

Loyalists in Gains Along Biscay Coast

HENDAYE, France, Sept. 25 (AP)—Government forces, in a sudden counter-offensive southward from Bilbao, forced their way today to a point within four miles of the important highway junction of Vitoria, reports reaching this city stated.

The Government troops were declared to have occupied Gamarra, which is almost in the outskirts of Vitoria.

Should they take the latter point they could cut the highway from San Sebastian to Burgos, which is important to the insurgents for troop movements.

Midway between Gamarra and Eibar, another offensive was said to have given the Government command of the heights dominated Escoriaza.

Vitoria is 31 miles southeast of Bilbao, the capital of the Province of Alava. Here, in 1813, English, Spanish and Portuguese troops under Wellington annihilated the French. It is one of the most prosperous cities in Spain, and actually is composed of three towns, two of them surrounded by walls.

Long-Range Planes Backed by Gatty In Australian Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's defense problems were likened to those of the United States by Harold Gatty, the famous Tasmanian-American flier, when on a visit here recently. He advocated for Australia a strong force of fast long-range airplanes.

Australia, he said, would be unable to rely on Great Britain for protection in the event of war. Britain might still be mistress of the seas, but air routes had now become more important than sea routes.

"Like America," Mr. Gatty said, "Australia is a country of long distances with an immense coastline. Australia, therefore, needs the same type of plane as America—mainly bombers and reconnaissance planes. British types of planes, which are mainly interceptors, are of little use in Australia.

"Flying boats do not fit into the defense scheme of Australia, either. In the event of invasion, land planes can attack, retreat inland, and then strike again. This is impossible for flying boats."

SUNDAY
General Motors Concert
CONDUCTOR ERNO RAPEE
ROSA PONSELLE SOPRANO
WEAF --- 10 P. M.
NBC Red Network—Coast to Coast

WE'RE in a formal season. Afternoon bridge parties suddenly sparkle with velvet and fur and pearls. Theatres are glimmering with lame, from main floor to top gallery. And "don't dress" nights, in spite of their simple sound, call for formal fabrics in street length frocks.

You will need at least one lame frock to see you through. Maybe a lame tunic over an all-useful black crepe skirt. (Butterick 7035 for the tunic and 7037 for the skirt.) Perhaps a black velvet dress with lame sleeves. (Butterick 7044.) Gold-threaded crepe with a frosting of lame at the neck. (Butterick 7042.) Or gold-threaded velvet, second cousin of lame, in a slimly tailored frock. (Butterick 7056.)

These styles are from the 12-page fashion section of October Delineator. You may purchase the patterns at department stores.

DELINEATOR

ON SALE AT ALL PATTERN COUNTERS AND NEWSSTANDS, 15c

Dictatorship Trend in Brazil Noted in Methods of Vargas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Day after day it seems clearer that certain official and non-official elements in Brazil are preparing for a "white" revolution and dictatorship. Step by step, the way is being prepared for a bloodless coup d'état which will annul the Constitution altogether, dissolve the Congress and establish a Fascist dictator of the Italian type.

Paid propagandists, and many of them from the better classes, are going about preaching the futility and the uselessness of laws, liberty and other "fetiches" of the nineteenth century. These and other comments of a similar tenor are found in the writings of a newspaperman who is one of the few objective commentators on the Brazilian scene and who is still allowed to voice his opinion more or less frankly and freely.

Looking to Elections

From the same source it is learned that the recent treaty with Germany and a projected treaty with Italy are part of the campaign to place Brazil in the column of the nations with planned economies; and that means dictatorships, too, like those of Hitler and Mussolini.

In January, 1938, the elections for the successor of Dr. Getulio Vargas are to take place. According to the new Constitution of 1934, he is not entitled to be re-election; yet, in spite of the fact that the event is still two years off, the matter of the presidential succession is constantly being discussed. But it is asserted on good authority that Dr. Vargas would like to succeed himself, and that he is making use of "plots" and "counterplots" to still all the opposition and to silence all talk of a successor.

When Minority Yields

Thus far the strategy has been almost completely successful. In Congress, the minority supports the majority, on the ground that when Brazilian institutions are threatened by communism, the whole nation should bury its differences and support the executive.

The "occult regent" is the title conferred on the President by the commentator being quoted. This regent apparently decides all matters, not even permitting questions normally within the competence of cabinet ministers to be decided by them. Some of these are obviously rubber stamps whose sole function is to "yes" the President on all decisions he takes.

Business Prospers

Such words as "liberty," the "constitution" and "individual rights" have virtually dropped out of the vocabulary of high government officials and are replaced by references to "force and authority" as the primary needs of the nation.

"Spontaneous submission" seems to be the attitude of the masses, who either do not realize or do not care about what is taking place. This may be due, in part, to the fact that, outside of government finances, private business is prospering after a long period in the doldrums. As a matter of record, there is a shortage of labor in Brazil, and as long as the masses have work the political fate or character of the Government seems to be a matter of indifference to them.

Constitution Revised

The same commentator often alludes to the fact that Brazil is still in the period of personal rule, though he believes that, before the revolution of 1930, which brought Dr. Vargas into power, the personalist rulers of those days reflected to a greater extent the opinion and the desires of the masses.

This same authority is of the opinion that the position of São Paulo is the key to the situation. In 1932 the State of São Paulo rose in rebellion against the provisional government of Dr. Vargas. One of the results of that civil war, which has left deep scars in São Paulo, was to force the Federal Government to "constitutionalize" itself. This was done by the adoption of the revised Constitution of 1934.

Sectional Conflict

In the opinion of many, however, the Federal Government has sought to take revenge on São Paulo by preparing the ground for a dictatorship in which not São Paulo but the present state of Rio Grande do Sul would remain supreme—Dr. Vargas and some of his most influential cabinet officers come from there—and by a coffee program which is threatening to ruin the basic commodity on which the economy of São Paulo and of the nation for many decades rested.

Rise in Prices

Popular apathy is being affected, however, by the great rise in the cost of living. Sugar, rice, potatoes, butter, pork and many other basic necessities of the Brazilian, not to mention many commodities in other fields, have attained record highs. Various explanations are given. Sugar is protected by the Government, and the rise in its price is thus accounted for. Drought and the restriction of production in certain regions which have shifted over to cotton explain the rise in price of other commodities. But currency inflation is perhaps the most acceptable general explanation.

Disposition of Surpluses

Another factor affecting the attitude of the masses, or which should, acording to the authority on which these comments are based, is that the deficit of the Federal Government, in spite of larger revenues, due to the improvement in domestic and foreign business in the last two or three years, is increasing, and that the disposition of certain surpluses known to exist is unknown. Gossip of a reliable sort has it that some of this money has gone to support troops which might be needed by the Government in an emergency.

It is reported that plantation owners are growing restive under a tax on each coffee bag (about $3 in American dollars) and with a 30 per cent "sacrifice quota" of their total production which has to be handed over to the National Department of Coffee for destruction. It is asserted that some of these bags are secretly sold abroad and that the proceeds are used for political purposes. There is an insistent demand in some quarters for fuller statistical reports so that the exact status of the federal finances may be known.

Censorship

The undercurrent of opposition is never openly expressed, because of the political "truces" which have been brought about by the real and alleged Communist scares. As has been said, the opposition in Congress does not oppose, nor does any voice appear to express popular discontent with measures considered harmful. The Federal Government, however, is taking cognizance of the high cost of living and promises to take action. Censorship on internal and foreign news contributes to keeping the masses ignorant of many matters which might stir them to taking sides on questions which now leave them apathetic.

Searching for Model

The commentator alluded to in this dispatch expresses regret that private business and government are not geared together. He fears that unless great reforms are made, Brazil will face bankruptcy and that some of her basic industries will be ruined. It is his opinion that Brazil should make a choice between London and Washington, and not between Rome and Moscow, as nations to be emulated. He sees nothing in the programs of the latter which can serve Brazil; but feels sure that all the trends are toward a totalitarian state.

All the Comforts of Home on Wheels

Breakfast in a Trailer

Equipment of the Modern Automobile Tourist Provides a Considerable Amount of Comfort, Together With a Planned Employment of Every Available Inch of Space

Opium Caches Found On Ships From China On Way to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Since the beginning of the year boarding officers of the customs have made a number of discoveries of opium in fairly large quantities concealed in out-of-the-way places, aboard ships trading between China and Australia. The ways of the drug-runners are wily and hard to detect.

Boarding officers have found opium concealed in cork packing surrounding a brine pump in an engine room, among coal, among parcels of almonds, under the spring seats of settees—in fact, in a thousand and one places that might be expected to escape the vigilance of the officers.

The searchings usually bring to light opium valued at hundreds of pounds. No doubt there is much that escapes the searchers, in view of the persistency of those engaged in the contraband traffic.

In addition to drug running, wholesale attempts are made to evade the customs with silks, tobaccos, and other dutiable goods.

$270,000 Saved By Texas Paroles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Austin, Texas—Under the new parole system, Texas has effected an annual saving of some $270,000 annually, it is estimated by W. W. Halcomb, supervisor of county parole boards.

Approximately 900 convicts have been paroled from the state penitentiary under the new system, and 720 have been placed in gainful employment at an average salary of about $80 a month. The cost of keeping a convict in prison is about $300 annually, which, with the present number on parole, makes a saving of about $270,000.

Earning power of the group of paroled convicts now in private employment is estimated at approximately $700,000 a year, and their families are taken off public relief rolls, thus making possible further saving to the local, state and federal governments.

Grateful Poet Gives College Rare Collection

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP)—The poetic inspiration a college professor gave his pupil will profit the college more than $100,000.

The former pupil, Lewis Mertins, now California's "he-man" poet, announced today he will give to William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., a rare collection easily valued in six figures.

It will include the signed manuscripts of eight Nobel prize winners from Rabindranath Tagore to Einstein and Millikan—numerous first editions; such treasured autographs as those of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning; books, from the Lang, O'Connor and Rosetti libraries; and the autographs of nearly every well known writer since 1900.

The gift will be made in November on the eighty-first birthday of the man who inspired Mr. Mertins, Dr. John Phelps Fruit.

Trade Bodies Join To Resist Public Rail Ownership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Government ownership and operation of the American railroads, proposed by bills introduced at the last session of Congress and sponsored by powerful political organizations, is opposed by 38 New York business associations in resolutions made public here today.

Included in the list of associations were the Associated Industries of New York, the Merchants' Association of New York, a score of chambers of commerce, the New York Mercantile Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange. The 38 groups, according to the Transportation Conference of 1933-35 are among 633 leading organizations throughout the United States which have opposed government ownership.

Lost Local Taxes

Not only do the New York organizations oppose the Wheeler-Maverick-Lundeen bills, which propose direct acquisition of the railroads, but they also have opposed bills providing for a compulsory six-hour day on railroad systems, limiting the length of trains, and an excess crew bill specifying the number of men which trains of given length must employ.

The resolution adopted by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce declared that under government ownership, Buffalo alone would lose in railroad taxes approximately $2,225,000 annually, and that throughout the United States tax payments by private carriers of $300,000,000 annually would be lost to local governments.

Wasteful Outlay

Elmira's chamber of commerce reported that acquisition of railroads for public ownership and operation should not be considered because of "the present financial condition of the Government."

In its resolution, the Merchants' Association of New York reaffirmed its opposition to government ownership of railroads and all other forms of business. It took the position that "governmental operation of economic undertakings, whether federal, state or municipal, is characterized by extreme delay and inertia, vacillation, hesitancy, and inconsistency in matters of policy and wasteful outlays in response to sectional demands."

Bureau Extension

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce sought to register "unqualified opposition" to government ownership of railroads, emphasizing that it had always supported the ideal of private ownership and operation—"a policy genuinely and traditionally American, and in accord with the constitutional concept that business and industry are primarily the functions of the individual."

Government ownership of railroads, according to a report made by the traffic committee of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, "would fail to produce economy or efficiency and would create the greatest bureaucracy this country has ever known."

Erosion Trees Ready For South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—The Soil Conservation service has approximately 20,000,000 trees, shrubs and vines in its South Carolina nurseries to supply the State's five demonstration projects and 13 CCC camps doing erosion control work with ample planting material during the next season, State Co-ordinator Ernest Carnes said in a recent announcement.

Two nurseries are producing the young stock, one consisting of 185 acres at Rock Hill, S. C., and the other a co-operative nursery operated jointly by the South Carolina forestry commission and the Soil Conservation service at Georgetown, S. C. There is also a small lining-out enterprise near Spartanburg which hardly comes under the category of nursery.

If the season is propitious, seedlings from spring plantings will be taken up this fall and distributed to demonstration and camp are as for planting on eroded land.

Trees produced in this manner are grown primarily to protect land from erosion, Mr. Carnes asserted, adding that the new forests in a few years will provide revenue on land formerly too badly eroded to grow crops.

Eight other nurseries supplement those in South Carolina. These are located in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and grow trees, vines and shrubbery exclusively for the Soil Conservation service, he explained.

League of Pacific Nations Advocated By Sydney Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A correspondent of a Sydney newspaper has made a suggestion for a peace conference in this city during Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations early in 1938.

"Plans are on foot for bringing to Port Jackson in 1938 warships of many nations," he says. "Why not also hold a great international peace conference here then. Australia, which has never known an invasion (except that wholly beneficent and mostly peaceful influx of the white race), whose havens are the haunts of peace, is surely an ideal setting for such a conference.

"It is suggested that the time is ripe for a League of Pacific Peoples. It is all very well to talk of the League of Nations, but two great Pacific powers, Japan and the United States, are outside the League and seem likely to stay out. They might, however, join a league that would be both Pacific and pacific.

"Other nations which are either wholly or in part Pacific powers are Soviet Russia, China, France (through its colonies), the Netherlands Indies, Siam, the Philippines, Portugal, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, the Central American States, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile. Great Britain, apart from its concern in the dominions, has many possessions in the Pacific. Surely 1938 would be an excellent occasion to gather representatives of all these Pacific powers in Sydney and to launch some such Pacific league. Nor is there any reason why representatives of Germany, Italy, Spain, Argentina, Brazil, the Scandinavian countries, and other powers should not be invited to confer here."

American Politics Impress Englishman

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—After observing the American political scene for 10 days, Lord Stonehaven of Ury, chairman for five years of Britain's biggest party, left for home yesterday impressed by "so intense a national campaign."

He wondered a bit how his countrymen would "bear up" under such a long and strenuous campaign, but added: "This is real democracy—you certainly have every opportunity to learn all about the candidates and issues."

A dapper little gray man with a monocle, Lord Stonehaven led the Conservative party to smashing victories in Britain's last two general elections. But except for his title, he saw little similarity between his job and that of his compeers in America's major parties, James A. Farley and John D. M. Hamilton.

"In last fall's campaign I only made one speech and that was just to help out a candidate down in Wales because nobody else was available," said Lord Stonehaven. "The chairmen of our political parties don't issue statements or discuss policy—that's the job of the candidates."

'Tin Can' Trailer Of Long Ago Now Is Society Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Americans are becoming trailer-conscious so rapidly that it was estimated recently that 250,000 American families dwell for at least part of the year in these caravan homes—neat little one- and two-room houses that can be attached to the family automobile.

So widely has the fashion permeated all classes or society that the name "tin-can tourists" has been objected to in some quarters, it being held to connote a snobbishness for which there is no basis. No longer, however, is it the vogue to cast a patronizing glance at the automobile trailer swerving around the corner, as if the brown-hooded kitchen maid of the highway suddenly had caught up with the first families of motordom, for almost overnight "tin-can tourists" have become "land yachtsmen."

Society in Trailers

Millionaires and social registerites are using these modern covered wagons. The day is past when the trailer owner was either a farmer or an unemployed person who had spent his last $400 on a roving house to avoid rent and coal bills.

The trailer today may be a rich man's diversion, a business man's way to pass the week end, a policeman's radio headquarters, a school teacher's medium of vacation or the show-room of a French modiste. A man who owns a beautiful estate on Long Island has been found to prefer passing his summer in a trailer which he has parked near his favorite yacht club. Another man whose name is known in motion-picture circles raises prize bantams, exhibiting his birds on racks in the rear of his trailer and using the front for an office.

Have Practical Uses

Like the gypsies of old, these modern nomads are not entirely impractical in their pursuits. There is a Russian dancer and his wife, for example, who travel from one engagement to another in a trailer in order to have their chef with them. One Chicago department store is reported to have increased its sales more than 1000 per cent by sending goods in displaying trailers to rural areas. And there is the prospector who finds a trailer better suited to his uses than is the faithful burro.

Into many parts of the world has spread this zest for the trailer. Letters from England, France, India, the Far East and Africa, asking questions and ordering shipments have been received by one firm here. The New York agent for the largest trailer manufacturer reports that sales up to July of this year numbered 1200, as compared with 1000 last year.

Newest Developments

Trailers cost from $300 to $1300. One of the newest developments is the tandem wheel which provides stability, safety and improved riding quality. Other recent features are the double-decker bed, plumbing, a portable generator which supplies electricity in districts too remote for "plugging in" on municipal power lines.

Catering to the needs of the land yachtsmen are camps all over the country. Particularly in Florida—the peak trailer state—and in the West are these found. For a sum ranging from $1.50 to $4 a week, the trailer family may have the use of a swimming pool, laundry building and community house. State parks frequently make provision for them. Although southward flows the main winter stream of domiciled tourists, almost any section of the country may be the settling of a winter colony, for the better trailers are heated, so that a guaranteed temperature of 75 degrees is maintained even if there is zero weather outside.

Educational Films On British Affairs In Growing Demand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Growing importance of the educational film in Britain is mirrored in an appeal made by the Imperial institute here for many more Empire instructional reels.

The film library of the institute supplies films of this nature to colleges, schools, technical and social institutes and boys' and girls' clubs in the United Kingdom.

At present an acute shortage of Empire educational films is reported by Sir Harry Lindsay, director of the Imperial institute.

Sir Harry has made an appeal to transport companies, commercial organizations and government departments for new reels to supply a rapidly increasing demand. Films needed, he states, are those dealing with life in various parts of the Empire, scenery, industries and peoples, not propaganda or advertising films, but those picturing ordinary scenes and events.

The Empire Film library was opened in June, 1935. A year later the library completed its first 1000 reels. There are now more than 3000 borrowers, and more apply each week. It is estimated that about 3,500,000 persons saw films from the library last year. This year the total is expected to be in the neighborhood of 5,000,000.

Woman's Idea 'Sells' Peace To World Through Advertising

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was Miss Estelle Sternberger's idea that, if you wish people in great numbers to become peace-conscious, you must sell them peace exactly as you would sell them soap or face powder or silk stockings or any other commodity.

She suggested the idea to officials of World Peaceways, Inc., of which she is executive director. Bruce Barton wrote the first series of advertisements selling peace to the public as a commodity that can be bought, using an inflexible opposition to war and a determination to preserve peace as currency. Such publications as the Saturday Evening Post, Woman's Home Companion, Liberty and others gave free space to the ads—which is more than the soap and cosmetic and silk stocking companies have ever been able to get them to do, and this was taken as proof by Miss Sternberger and her associates that peace is no myth as a commodity, and that they were on the right track.

Two Grandchildren

Miss Sternberger is a graduate of Cincinnati university, and of the University of Chicago, and perhaps the fact that she has two grandchildren, whom she doesn't want to see raised to go to war, has something to do with her energy in behalf of world peace.

For some years she was first vice-president of the National Council of Women and in 1933 was a leader of the International Congress of Women. At present, besides being executive director of World Peaceways, she is executive chairman of the Good Neighbor league.

After a fair trial of conventional methods of propagandizing such causes, the World Peaceways discovered something was lacking. Seven years ago, when the movement started, time-honored—and dull—devices of seals, posters, and that sort of thing were used. "Emotion and seals to stick on things were all right, but we got the idea that what we really needed was a little business forcefulness," Miss Sternberger says.

"Sometimes in commercial advertising you hear it called 'shock appeal.' 'Snob appeal' sells a lot of goods, too. Anyhow, advertising hasn't grown into one of the great professions in this country in recent years without cause; and we decided that what was good enough for soap manufacturers and carpet weavers was good enough for us. So we decided to advertise peace. Mr. Barton saw to it that the advertisements that told people what we had to sell were first class productions. Three-fourths of a full-page advertisement taken up by a street scene at which people could look and say, 'Yes, I've seen something like that.' And there was an arresting title with some pungent subject matter. Not long paragraphs. Just short, crisp ones, but to the point.

"And do you know how we could tell it really was exerting the hold we hoped it would? By the number of men who wrote in and said they wanted to help us sell our commodity. Now there is a tradition that men love war. That they think it is the last stronghold of masculinity, and that they will fight for the privilege of fighting, so to speak. Don't you believe it! In every group of sympathizers with which I have come in contact in this work, men have been preponderate.

"I have studied the thing carefully to find out why. I decided they liked our method of appeal. It seemed to them, not sentimental, but businesslike. Evidently they decided that if we knew enough to urge people to think about what taxation does to business earnings during and after war and what war does to human beings, likewise during and after war, then they could afford to support our project."

World Peaceways has branches in Europe, Canada, New Zealand and India.

Columbus Day Proclaimed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation yesterday designating Oct. 12 as Columbus Day and invited the public to observe the day with "appropriate ceremonies in schools and church or other suitable places."

CHELTENHAM, ENG.
AYRIS
The Leading House for
Smart Gowns
Coats
Tailored Suits
Millinery
Furs, etc.
PROMENADE TEL. 2820

Cardiff, Wales
Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showroom
and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishing
NORTH END AND GEORGE ST. CROYDON, ENGLAND
Agents for
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN

RUSSELL & BROMLEY
EXCLUSIVE • HIGH • GRADE • SHOES
Branches at:
Bedford, Broadstairs, Bromley, Clacton, Croydon, Ealing, Eastbourne, Guildford, Herne Bay, Leytonstone, Margate, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Southampton, Streatham, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Etc., Etc.

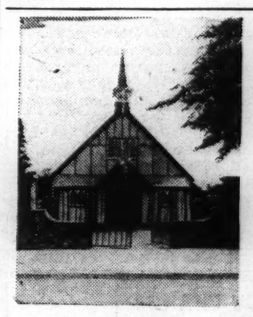
Emblem Assorted Biscuits
Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.
MADE ONLY BY CARR'S OF CARLISLE ENGLAND
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile Sons & Co., 10 Hubert Street, New York City

NORWICH, ENG.
CHILPRUFE
For Children and Ladies
is manufactured from the pick of Empire botany wool, highly elastic, porous and smooth.
GARLANDS
London Street Norwich
Phone 3322

BRISTOL, ENGLAND
Furniture, Carpets Fabrics
of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay.
The Store for Value
Newbery & Spindler
Limited
The Furnishers of the West
Queens Road 'Phone 23371-2 Bristol

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
Walter Austin Ltd
Millinery
Gowns
Costumes
etc.
and everything for the well-dressed woman.
71-79 Corporation St., Birmingham

Shop at Bobbys
...the brightest spots in the South of England
TERMINUS ROAD EASTBOURNE
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
Each branch of Bobbys is a wonderful store full of interest and activity. a shop you can enter with a feeling that you are welcome whether you want to buy anything or just look round in every department one finds Fashions Furnishings and Drapery that is the newest of its kind and the cafe-restaurant (at each establishment) is the ideal place for Lunch and Tea.
BOBBY & COMPANY Limited
ALSO AT MARGATE, CLIFTONVILLE, FOLKESTONE, TORQUAY, EXETER and LEAMINGTON SPA.


Are you planning a House of Worship?
The erection of a house of worship calls especially for the wealth of experience at Harbrow's command. Harbrow's ability to combine economical use of materials with solidity of construction and beauty of design is well illustrated by this church at Brentwood, one of numerous religious semi-permanent buildings erected by Harbrow's in recent years. A representative will be glad to call for a preliminary non-committal discussion. Ask him for details of Harbrow's remarkable plan of extended payments.
Whatever the building get Harbrow's to quote.
WILLIAM HARBROW, Ltd.
South Bermondsey, London, S. E. 16
HARBROW CONSTRUCTION

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST
Don't Fail to See
PLUMMERS FAMOUS "GUINEA" DRESSING GOWN
in Art. Satin and Art. Taffeta.
Stitched in Charming Quilted Designs
21/- Women's Size
FOLKESTONE, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, BRIGHTON, SOUTHAMPTON, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH, WEYMOUTH
Plummers PLUMMER ROOFS LTD
The Finest Value Obtainable on the South Coast

BETTER FOOTWEAR
at real money-saving prices
You save money and time and get really satisfactory footwear at any one of the 570 F. H. W. shops. There is sure to be one quite near you. Go there for your next pair. F. H. W. are the largest footwear manufacturers in the Kingdom retailing direct through their own shops—to your benefit.
Ladies' Shoes 6/11 to 21/-
Gentlemen's Shoes 10/11 to 25/-
Children's Shoes 1/11½ to 10/11
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS, Ltd.
Footwear Manufacturers With Over 570 Shops

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

We Go a-Shopping for Daughter's Party Frocks

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Debs and Sub-Debs—Dressed Up

Charmingly, Too, and to Their Own Modern Taste

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

MOTHERS whose families are, so to speak, in staircase formation, climbing in steps from the tot to the debutante, will find shopping much simplified for them this season at several department stores. Typical of the changes that have been made in floor arrangements are the new layouts at John Wanamaker's, New York.

These are in the form of "shops," within the larger section of the store. These "shops" are condensed departments where merchandise is assembled on a basis of the related needs of the customer. For example, party clothes for debutantes are brought together and combined with some of the accessories needed to build them up, whereas under the old plan party dresses in a long range of sizes and age styles were hung on racks in one department and accessories were scattered all over the different floors.

Although the plan is not worked out identically in all stores that have adopted the idea, the youngest shop usually includes layettes, nursery furniture, a selection of toys and dolls, as well as outer and inner garments for all ages up to seven years.

Qualities to Consider

We are writing in this instance of party outfits, so let us imagine a mother taking by the hand her small girl of five or six years and studying the gala frocks for the top age in the infants' shop. If she is wise she will have in her thought a number of requirements. For example, she will seek a material that in spite of being dainty, is durable enough to wash or dry clean many times; a model whose workmanship is so good that the seams, being reinforced, will not pull apart under the strain of great activity nor the stitches give way here and there, thus destroying the smartness of shirrings, pleats and trimmings. Hems, moreover, must be so wide as to permit lengthening the skirt.

The style of the frock, although we have mentioned it last, is, of course, of major consideration. Fussiness should be avoided, but we hesitate to advocate simplicity because this adjective is so indiscriminately applied to fashions that one scarcely knows what it means. To illustrate, is the six-year-old frock shown on this page "simple"? Certainly it wears no meaningless trimming and is elegant and exquisite with its rows of shirring that form a charming bodice above a Basque waistline. The shirred pockets—so full as to serve, with a most practical appreciation of children's ways, as catchalls, without distortion—are tied with self-bows, as is the neck; and the double-ruffle sleeve caps give great charm and, it is true, an almost tailored precision to the frock. So perhaps it is indeed "simple," despite all the hand detail lavished upon it.

Materials

Let us return for a moment to the question of materials. Crisp linens, sheer cottons, challis-like constructions, attractive rayon weaves are all in the running, but we think that silk-worm silk has some special qualities which recommend it for such frocks. It has great strength and elasticity owing to the fact that its filaments are constructed a good deal like steel cables. The tensile strength of raw silk is equivalent to 64,000 pounds per square inch or nearly one-third that of the best iron wire. It can be stretched from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of its original length without breaking. In daily wear silk fabrics will withstand considerable tension, so that even sheer textures, whose appearance is gossamer, may be truly durable. Owing to these attributes pure silk also stands up well under dry cleaning. Silk garments are not likely to shrink or lose their shape, nor will pleats and draperies easily sacrifice their first crispness.

In the same picture with the small frock we have analyzed is shown nine-year-old sister in one of the very newest party models—long-skirted, short-waisted—executed in pale blue mousseline-de-soie. The lines are Directoire, a period whose silhouette is now very important in adult fashions. The square neck, the short puffed sleeves, the bandings of patterned baby ribbon, and the cluster of velvet flowers at the waist are ideas also borrowed from the grande couture and adapted to youth. It is a silhouette sponsored now by the young English princesses.

By the time she is eleven or twelve years of age, your little girl would probably prefer not to be picturesque. Many of the parties to which she goes are just as un-fluffy as your own and like you she feels that it is good form to wear a dark color and to choose a conservative silhouette. Pleats that produce a swinging skirt and a soft bodice, smocking and a hand-fashioned collar of georgette and lace satisfy that sense of growing up which is so delightful an emotion as one approaches the teens and reads poetry and goes back to favorite portions of familiar books to find old friends, often dearer than those with whom one plays at parties. For her we have chosen a dark green silk crepe.

At sixteen, however, the people of real life are again in the ascendant and experience has become more exciting than stories. Much is finished, many bridges burned; ahead the territory is boundless. Black satisfies this outlook. It is a color that forces nothing on its wearer; that she rises out of, herself dominant and free to be the sort of person that pleases her at the moment, whereas pink, or blue, or red, impose, as it were, certain attitudes.

Taffeta, with its enthusiastic swish, seems ideal and we believe that any mother will please her sub-deb daughter by advocating such a frock as is illustrated. Here the silk taffeta is embroidered with sunflowers in chenille. The silhouette expresses the current importance in evening styles of back fullness and trimming, extended shoulders, short puffy sleeves, a high waistline. Yet with all its sophistication, this dress is young.

For the Debutante

The full-blown debutante seeks, on the contrary, glamour in the frock she wears to her first party. Probably neither the pastels, which might seem babyish, nor black, which has suddenly grown as dull to her as a darkened banquet hall, will make any appeal. Nor will the dashing coronation colors, for these are too positive for her unfathomed, surprise-filled world. On the other hand, the mysterious gleam of metal cloth, its lights changing as she moves, will satisfy this phase of her being. We have chosen a bronze, metal-shot silk, fashioned with one of the full skirts that give such romance to evening styles at present, and with a high, molded waistline and a draped bodice caught with a clasp. And we have symbolized her youth by placing flowers in her hair and on her wrist.

Now Adapted to Youth

Materials which used to be considered matronly, brocades, damasks, velvets, taffetas, are now worn by all the young things. Their slim figures make these fabrics look as juvenile as the dotted swiss of long ago. Directoire, Empire, Victorian, Edwardian influences build a variety of silhouettes, simplified from the extreme versions worn by some grown-ups, but, nevertheless, definitely recognizable.

In the matter of jewelry and other accessories only simple designs and pieces of no great value should be worn by young girls. Permitted, however, to the debutante, are velvet gloves, small velvet dinner hats, which the gloves match, and velvet bands around the throat and wrist which may be closed with jeweled clasps. Jet, once as matronly as were heavy silk fabrics, has been adopted with enthusiasm by the younger generation and is often employed to stress the black of an all-black costume.

Tornello; Forbath and Rejane
Courtesy, International Silk Guild and Saks-Fifth Avenue

Party Frocks for All the Daughters. Upper Row: Left—For the 11-Year-Old, a Dark Green Silk Crepe With Collar of White Silk Georgette With Lace Insertion and Edging. Groups of Smocking Provide Fullness at the Center of the Neckline and Finish the Puffed Sleeves. Center—Bronze Metal-Shot Silk Frock With Full Skirt, Short Waistline and Shirred Bodice Held by a Jeweled Clasp—for the Debutante's First Dance. Right—The 6-Year-Old Wears a Frock of Pale Silk Crepe With Bands of Shirring That Give a High Basque Waistline, While Her 9-Year-Old Sister Wears a Long-Skirted, High-Waisted Dress of Blue Mousseline-de-Soie With Bandings of Patterned Baby Ribbon and a Cluster of Velvet Flowers. Below—For the Sub-Deb, a Black Silk Taffeta Embroidered in Chenille Motifs Showing Sunflowers

GARDENING

Painting Garden Pictures With Hardy Bulbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS USUALLY conceived and executed, the garden of hardy bulbs is anything but graceful in its straight lines and geometrical figures. But bulb paintings may be made, by a little artistry, to bring out rather than hinder the latent charm of the spring garden. This is to be accomplished in the main by forgetting the prim beds and artificial designs which were once so popular in this connection and substituting in their stead natural groupings in informal settings. A second requisite of pleasing bulb pictures is that of harmonious color combinations in place of the usual color mixtures.

Opportunities for artistic groupings of that kind are without number and vary, of course, with the plant material now in one's garden. They run all the way from a drift of camassias along a stream bank to a mass of pink tulips spread out beneath a flowering crabapple or peach tree. Few gardens will lack opportunities for the artistic use of hardy bulbs, provided the gardener goes about his task with a mental picture of the effect he wishes to create. Perhaps the garden is now more or less formal; if so, it may be the part of wisdom to continue along that line, but even here a degree of naturalness may be imparted to the spring scene by the correct use of hardy bulbs, placing them in irregular drifts and masses, according to color.

To help in arranging one's bulb plantings, both in regard to their own colors and the most pleasing combinations with their near-by companions, the gardener should have access to copious notes made in past years. If such notes are not available, a start should be made in that direction next spring while the different bulbs are in bloom, setting down in the garden notebook, the component parts and arrangements of any pleasing bulb pictures that may be seen. These notes will be of inestimable value in coming years; not alone as actual examples but as inspirations to further adventures in that sphere. If they are available now, they will show the artistry of planting masses of pink or cherry-colored tulips beneath trees with pink or white flowers of the same season, of yellow tulips beneath white lilacs, of combinations of yellow tulips among the blue phlox divaricata and edging it with white creeping phlox, P. subulata alba. They will also suggest the desirability of little bulbs, like the grape hyacinths, scillas, chionodoxas, etc., as undercovers in partially shaded places that are difficult to clothe except in spring before the leaves shade the ground.

Right now, though, without notes for guidance, one can be sure of happy results by following the suggestions made in the foregoing and combining them with one's present knowledge of plants, particularly noting their blooming periods and colors, so no harsh notes will be introduced into the spring compositions. In working out compositions, dwarf irises and the taller ones which normally bloom in May, the creeping phloxes, aubrietias, perennial candytufts, forget-me-nots, violas, low-growing veronicas and arabis should not be overlooked. With such a wealth of material at hand, the gardener will be able to paint garden pictures with hardy bulbs as his fancy may dictate.

C. W. W.

Ironing Lace Table Runners

When ironing long lace table runners or sash curtains, I fold the ends together right side up. Then I stretch and shape so that scallops and design are exactly even and then iron, but do not crease the center. Open out and iron the middle section. I turn the runner over and lay it on a heavy bath towel and press it on the wrong side. This gives straight unfluted edges and a professional appearance.

(Mrs.) E. B., Illinois.

For Sunday Night Suppers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE easily prepared buffet suppers will appeal to those who enjoy entertaining on Sunday night. Here are the menus:

Chicken and noodles — Hot biscuit
Milk to drink — Currant jelly
Sliced bananas and oranges

The chicken and noodles can be cooked the day before. Slice the fruit just before serving, sweeten and sprinkle with a little lemon juice. Serve the biscuits already buttered, if you wish to simplify the serving.

Broiled bacon sandwiches
Sliced Spanish onion — Sliced brick cheese
Sliced pickle
Chocolate cake

Pile a hot platter with plenty of broiled bacon. Place everything on the table and let each make his own sandwiches. Buttered bread should be served.

Shrimp wiggle — Hot buttered toast
Spiced peaches — Lemon meringue pie

Shrimp wiggle makes a good chafing dish supper. It is simple, creamed shrimps and peas served on toast. Each guest can place his own toast on his plate and bring it to the chafing dish to be served.

Baked Montana beans — Parkerhouse rolls
Assorted pickles and olives
Fruit gelatin with whipped cream

Montana beans are large and mealy and cook quickly. Mold the gelatin and turn out on a platter, decorating with the cream.

Cold fried chicken — Creamed cottage cheese
Green apple sauce — Hot gingerbread muffins
Lemonade

The chicken can be fried the day before, drained on paper toweling and kept in the ice box. Place the apple sauce in a pretty bowl and sprinkle with nutmeg.

Sliced Tongue — Toasted crackers
Philadelphia cream cheese
Bar le duc — Salted nuts
Iced Postum

This is a sophisticated little supper. The guests will enjoy spreading their crackers with the cream cheese and topping with the currants.

Sliced boiled leg of lamb
Spiced Gooseberries
String bean and pea salad, French dressing
Hot biscuits — Assorted candies

Boiling the lamb will keep the kitchen cooler than roasting it in the oven. Simmer gently until tender. There will be a delicious broth to be utilized. Jelly strings make a cheerful summer candy.

Old-Fashioned Contentment

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE radio was bringing to us the music of a thousand yesterdays—"Love's Old Sweet Song." A few moments before we had felt hurried, anything but tranquil. Now both the room, and our thoughts were quieted and peaceful. The rustle of crinoline and heavy silk was almost audible. In imagination we walked between rows of old-fashioned flowers in an old-time garden. Phlox and mignonette, spice pinks and blanket flowers nodded as we passed.

From the same unseen source were now coming more of these quiet songs — "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," "Comin' Through the Rye," "Home Sweet Home." A slight turn of the dial would, undoubtedly, have introduced us to another world, a world of jazz, of hurry, of competition, but we had happily tuned in on a program of homely, restful melodies.

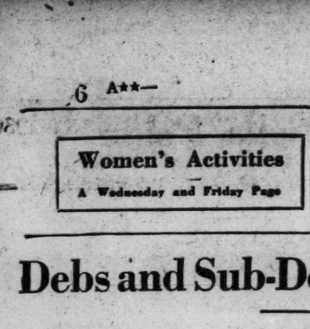
It seemed to us symbolic. Around us, always, somewhere, is a program of tranquillity and happiness. We can always "tune in" on quiet, strengthening thoughts.

This homey radio program was not being heard in, say, the living-room of a little white house, surrounded by a velvety lawn and flower gardens. It was being listened to in a city apartment, a small, "kitchenette apartment." But on the window sill there were house plants, the kind one used to see in sunny windows of farm houses. And so, together, the soft music and the growing plants, helped to spell Home.

Happiness is like that. It is so often the measure of humble things. There is no toilsome road to reach it. It lingers all about us saying, "Pick me up." It is not wealth, or fame, or power. Rather it is the ability to live gloriously without these. Happiness is peace of mind, trust and faith in one's ability to achieve, and vision to glimpse ultimate success. Happiness comes oftenest in doing for others.

This summer I drove up a steep mountain side to visit a woman who is, for the greater part of the year, quite isolated from human companionship, except for her own little household. But, from her companionship with great thoughts and great little things she has evolved a quaint and cheerful philosophy which she shares with other rural women through a regular column in a rural paper. Hundreds of women eagerly read what she has to say each week and feel they are helped by it. And though she is so much alone, she is never lonely because she has at her command good music, blossoming plants on her broad window ledges, abundant opportunity to be useful, and rich, contented thoughts.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM



WEATHER REPORT

IT WILL be warmer this afternoon if you eat a heavy lunch. And so we suggest a bowl of crisp, cooling Kellogg's Corn Flakes in milk or cream.

They're satisfying, nourishing and easy to digest. You'll enjoy their delicious flavor — and you'll be cooler, more alert all day. At all grocers. Served by restaurants, hotels, dining-cars everywhere.

Nothing takes the place of
Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

WE THANK

Monitor readers for the many letters we have received expressing their appreciation for acquainting them with the Clean-Be-Tween Toothbrush.

WE INVITE YOU

to purchase a Clean-Be-Tween today and learn what this scientifically designed toothbrush will do for you. Regular price 59c. Renewal brushes at less than one-half the original cost make Clean-Be-Tween a most economical toothbrush. Medium, Hard, and Extra Hard Bristles. Lifetime handle. Assorted colors. Ideal for children.

YOUR DRUG OR DEPT. STORE can supply you—or write

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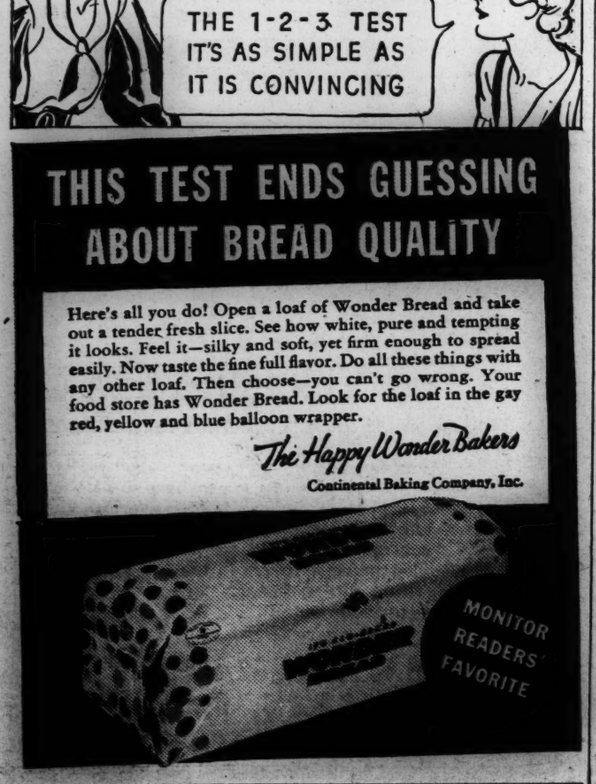

THIS TEST ENDS GUESSING ABOUT BREAD QUALITY

Here's all you do! Open a loaf of Wonder Bread and take out a tender fresh slice. See how white, pure and tempting it looks. Feel it—silky and soft, yet firm enough to spread easily. Now taste the fine full flavor. Do all these things with any other loaf. Then choose—you can't go wrong. Your food store has Wonder Bread. Look for the loaf in the gay red, yellow and blue balloon wrapper.

The Happy Wonder Bakers
Continental Baking Company, Inc.

Fine Lawns
ARE NOT ACCIDENTAL

IF YOU WANT a fine lawn, you must of course plant good seed, but even the best of seed will not grow a fine lawn if the soil is not properly prepared.

Before you seed a new lawn, be sure to first dig in plenty of well-moistened Emblem-Protected Peat Moss. This ideal soil conditioner, with its millions of tiny sponge-like cells, keeps the soil porous and well-aerated at all times, so that vigorous root systems are easily developed. It also stores up large quantities of water and plant food—a protection against dry spells and next summer's hot sun.

Take care of the soil now before you plant or renovate your old lawn, and the soil will take good care of your lawn for years to come. Write for Free folder, "The Secret of Fine Lawns." It contains interesting and valuable information you should know about. Address Dept. CSM 9-25.

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Educational, Advertising & Research Dept.
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30 for $1 POST PAID

No better hair nets made at any price. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. Grey, White or Lavender, 15 for $1. Agents Wanted.
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12 BULBS—6 each of Olympia and Whistler, giant size varieties, excellent for cutting and exhibition purposes.

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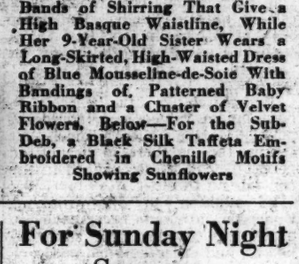

Make Wright's Silver Cream lighten your labors. It works easily and quickly on mirrors, windows, tiling, nickel, enamel and white paint. A gentle rub and off comes dust, grime and spots. Famous for service since 1873.

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138 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.
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HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. (Grey, White or Lavender, 15 for $1)
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22 East 17th St., New York City
Phone AL. 4-1689
Postpaid—Agents Wanted — 13th Year in the Monitor

Mail this ad. and 40c to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for Alice Bradley's newest illustrated book. 2nd edition. Stiff cover.
SIX HUNDRED SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING MEAT
including general directions for cooking meat and recipes for sauces and stuffings.

IT PAYS TO BUY OLD DUTCH !
YES ! IT GOES MUCH FURTHER
IT'S
OLD DUTCH
IS THE MODERN CLEANSER MADE WITH QUICK-ACTING SEISMOTITE
Old Dutch Cleanser

Dells, Dingles and Knolls

I HAVE been sitting in a train that carried me not too rapidly along the shore. The bay was on one side, and on the other ran the little salt rivers, the cat-o'-nine-tailed marshes, the cliffs and the dells and the dingles. I often sit on this side, in preference to the more dramatic harbor side; and today as I noticed, again, the tiny pool with its semi-circle of willows, the mosses in the clefts of the rocks, and the little green-floored rooms, at the base of the cliffs, I fell to remembering special places that I have discovered out-of-doors: dells, dingles, and knolls so perfect, so well-appointed and entrancingly set forth that they remain forever a picture in the mind.

I LIKE THE words dell and dingle, especially dingle, and I wish they were oftener used. "Place" is a child's term, "hollow" a young man's or matron's, "depression" a surveyor's, "vale" a poet's; but dell and dingle can be ours. And just as, in high school, we began our debates with definitions, so let us search Webster, just to be sure:—yes, dell is "A small, retired valley; a vale," and dingle is "A dell, esp. a small one." Knoll is "A mound,"—an elfin mound, most often, although the dictionary doesn't say so. But they are all "esp." We feel so, when we discover them, and no doubt they were created with especial tenderness.

It is hard to know where to begin. They all seem to come before me at once, clapping their hands like the hills in the Bible. I don't want to begin with The Place, somehow, yet it crowds out all others. And it was no lovelier, really just surprising to discover, a perfectly circular, cleared space in the midst of a veritable thicket. A place that seemed inhabited by beings whom I could not see. Here the grass was clipped by invisible lawn-mowers; surely, no actual knife had ever touched it. It was surrounded by birch trees and huckleberry bushes, and I discovered it when the bell-like blossoms of the huckleberry hung in fragrant clusters. The berries were ripe, when I escorted some children there through the bull-briers of the thicket. Eating the berries consoled them after their painful journey. We gave plays on the sward of the enclosure. It was a place to be walked across, gracefully, by a lovely lady, her train held by two pages. I used to think of it when I woke at night, imagining it in moonlight.

THE NEXT is one that I discovered while driving with my husband. The pasture was not a good pasture—just a shallow cap of rather dry grass over gravelly land; but there were pine trees, rich and dark along its edge, and there, toward the center of the pasture, the dingle—a hollow like a cool green cup. No doubt it holds spring rains delightfully, mirrors April clouds; and, remembering the spring, stays green. We seldom pass it, but there is always a sitting up straight in the car before, and a peering back, after.

Let me introduce this one on a balmy air, with a warmth and fragrance to surround you. You are wading on the edge of a narrow, deep river in a retired valley given over entirely to marsh-marigolds, pitcher plants, and, on sunny logs, spotted turtles. The sun, and the golden light from the marigolds, saturate you. There is no past, no future, only a golden bliss. This was in Rowley. What a spot for the frog who would a-wooing go!

IN SORTING OUT these places that come clamoring, it is necessary to be selective, to mention only the idyllic, perfectly turned ones. For we are telling, not of hillsides blue with violets, nor of waterfalls that thunder in the valleys, nor of any major theme; even the pine-covered hill that rose like a bubble in the midst of a field near my childhood home must be discounted. One familiar with mountains might call it a knoll, but to us it was a hill, lovely, but too large. We shattered its delicacy by sliding down its slippery, pine-needled sides on sheets of tin!

FROM MY CHILDHOOD, too, comes the memory of one of the loveliest spots of all—a deep spring at the base of a giant oak tree. It was discovered by the family, in March, when the first shoots of the skunk-cabbage were a find, as well, and it was approached by crossing a moss-covered log with the biggest boy (Father, to be exact) jiggling one end of it. Near there, in an upland pasture, was a natural amphitheater; the green ridges, like tiers of unoccupied seats, awaited cinquefoil and dry-land violets. The stage was taken by a group of adder's tongue, looking a little chilly, practicing a dance in the sunset wind.

Usually these especial dells and dingles are discovered when one is alone. At one spot in Rhode Island, it was exciting to come upon a hollow that was an iron ore bed from which the early settlers had taken metal for cooking utensils and cannon balls. It was even more exciting to cross the fields of fragrant June grass to a group of small birch trees which circled the edge of what I thought must be a dell—and then to stand, clasping the trunk of one of the trees, to gaze down into—a coal mine! A real one, with a little track disappearing into a yawning hole out into black, ore-filled rock. And the place was no larger than a dingle, and in dingle surroundings! Only, farther away, and hidden by birch trees, if you were among them, the tracks led to the smoky office building; and the great piles of briquettes that had been made from coal dug from beneath that serene meadow.

AND NOW LET me take you to Maryland. We had been passing through rolling country—smooth hills and valleys, red barns, stacks of golden straw, generous orchards—when suddenly, with smiting, unforewarned beauty in the midst of a field and beneath a soft blue sky, we came upon a pit of white sand, crumbled from glistening white rocks. At the base of the rocks was a pool of water, water that was as motionless as the snow-white rocks it mirrored. We walked toward it. A fair-haired little boy in a blue suit, with a little girl in a white dress, went on ahead, and all of us were hushed. The sun was bright and in this white, crystalline sand it found a glittering response. Two butterflies fluttered in twining, vine-like flight above the water. A group of white ducks, barely distinguishable from the rocks, rested in the ledge; above was the blue sky.

This was the loveliest of all, partly because a little girl and boy were seeing it. It must have made the world they were growing up into seem an exquisitely warm, blue and white place.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Gustav Seiden, Budapest

MAY THIS SUNNY COURTYARD PERHAPS PRESENT THE PERFECT PICTURE FOR THE CAMERA?

WHAT goes to make a perfect camera picture? It is not subject, or this lovely print of a sunny courtyard with two low-wheeled carts would be dismissed at once. Yet as a photograph could anything be more satisfying? The angle from which the picture has been taken is just right, as is the balance of tones and spacing of objects. Even the dilapidation of the cart on the right plays its part, by cutting a tiny square of bright light in the dark shadow and, astonishingly enough, another intriguing little patch of light is provided by the slight upward tilt of the little boy's foot as he sits absorbed, whittling industriously at some unseen object. The diversity of the rough cobblestones and the long shadows give interest and tone color to the picture.

Such a scene would, to many passers-by, have suggested nothing in particular, to others something so well known as to have escaped notice altogether. But Mr. Gustav Seiden has an almost uncanny instinct for a camera picture, and his print triumphantly answers the question: What goes to make a perfect camera picture?

Hour of Gold

Now in the closing drift of afternoon,
A silver comes, a whispering of night,
The fishing-boats turn harborward, and soon
The gulls will follow in a tide of light,
Leaving the reefs behind. Across the west
A hundred banners will be floating where
The blue is fading, where the white sails rest,
The sunset paints the water and the air.

The hour of gold will be upon the sea,
And every spar will kindle into flame,
The island houses will mysteriously
By a swift Midas touch not be the same,
But palaces and we upon the sands
Will cup the burnished sunset in our hands.

HAROLD VINAL

A Bloomsbury Poet

CHARLOTTE MEW was a poet of Bloomsbury. There she was born and there spent her life. Yet she was of those who deserved a wider range. Thomas Hardy deemed her one of the outstanding poets of her day, and he joined his efforts with those of John Masefield and Walter de la Mare to secure her a Civil List pension after she had passed half a century in poverty, having been one of a family left penniless by the struggling architect who was her father.

Her work was as far removed from the popular appeal as that of the American, George Sterling, with whose thought she had a great deal in common. She contributed to periodicals like the New Statesman, the Nation and the Englishwoman, and published, during her lifetime, one volume, "The Farmer's Bride," in 1916. One other, "The Rambling Sailor," was issued posthumously, in 1929.

There was a delicate, yet determined, austerity about Charlotte Mew's life and work, and this, combined with an extreme humility which was the consequence of years of insecurity, surrounded her with what has been called a "defiant reserve," which brought alike social isolation and failure to gain artistic recognition. Yet her few close friends knew her to be a woman of distinct charm, rare wit and a capacity for achievement that never fulfilled itself. In one of her most beautiful poems, "Moorland Night," her nature reveals much of its subdued intensity.

"This is the end of all the roads—
Over the grass there is the night-dew
And the wind that drives up from the sea
along the moorland road:
I hear a curlew start out from the heath
And fly off, calling through the dusk,
The wild, long, rippling call."

M. T. G.

Amenities of Life Among the Indians

WOMEN and children were the objects of care among the Lakotas and as far as their environment permitted they lived sheltered lives. Life was softened by a great equality. All the tasks of women—cooking, caring for children, tanning and sewing—were considered dignified and worth while. No work was looked upon as menial, consequently there were no menial workers. Industry filled the life of every Lakota woman. . . .

The first thing a dutiful husband did in the morning, after breakfasting, was to arrange his wife's hair and to paint her face. The brush was the tail of the porcupine attached to a decorated handle, and in place of a comb a hair parter was used—a slender pointed stick, also with a decorated handle. The husband parted his wife's hair, then carefully brushed and plaited it into two braids which were tied at the ends with strings of painted buckskin. These hair-strings were sometimes works of art, being wrapped with brightly colored porcupine quills or fluffs of eagle feathers. Bead hair-strings were later made, and they, too, are very pretty. When the hairdressing was finished, the part in the hair was sometimes marked with a stripe of red or yellow paint. Next, the husband applied red paint to his wife's face, sometimes just to the cheeks, sometimes covering the entire face. If the woman was to be exposed to the wind and sun all day, she usually had her face covered with a protective coat of paint mixed with grease. It was "style" for the Lakota woman to use much red paint, but the custom was very likely a necessary and comfortable one before it became a mere matter of style. Many Lakota women had skins quite fine in texture and in childhood were light in color. Such skins, of course, burned easily in the hot wind and sun, consequently children were often painted with the red paint and grease, both boys and girls, the mother performing this duty and not the father. The native custom of painting and the choice of color probably led the white man to name him *redskin* or *redman*, which description has become actual truth in the minds of some people. . . .

When my father first saw the white man's comb, he thought it a great improvement over the porcupine-tail brush which the Lakotas used, so he proceeded to make one. But first he had to make a tool with which to make the comb, and this tool proved more useful than the comb. Father got two long wooden-handled knives from a white trader. One knife he placed on a block of wood, using the other to make notches or teeth in the one on the block, and soon he had a saw about seven inches in length with a handle. The saw being finished, he prepared the material for the comb. The horn of a buffalo was boiled until it was quite soft, then split and spread flat on the block of wood. After pounding and pressing it smooth, father took his saw and shaped the comb and cut teeth into it. As I remember it was quite a presentable-looking article when finished, and as I sat and watched father work I was filled with admiration for him. To me father was a man whose qualities were beyond question—almost an idol in my boyish mind. When the comb was finished, it was presented to mother and I still have memories of seeing him comb mother's hair with it; and today, if I could, I would rather possess that comb that touched my mother's hair than my most beautiful headdress. As for the saw, it was a marvel of father's skill and workmanship, for we used it for everything from meat cutter to hide scraper.—From "Land of the Spotted Eagle," by CHIEF STANDING BEAR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

With Henry James as Host

WE LEFT London about eleven o'clock for Rye, to pass the day with Mr. Henry James. He was waiting for us at the station with a carriage, and in five minutes we found ourselves at the top of a silent little winding street, at a green door with a brass knocker, wearing the air of impenetrable respectability which is so well known in England. Another instant and an old servant, Smith (who with his wife has been in Mr. James's service for 20 years) opened the door and helped us from the carriage.

It was a pretty interior—large enough for elegance and simple enough to suit the severe taste of a scholar and private gentleman.

Mr. James was intent on the larger hospitality. We were asked upstairs over a staircase with a pretty balustrade and plain green drugget on the steps; everything was of the severest plainness, but in the best taste, "not at all austere" as he himself wrote us.

We soon went down after leaving our hats, to find a young gentleman, Mr. McAlpin, who is Mr. James's secretary, awaiting us. This young man is just the person to help Mr. James. He has a bump of reverence and appreciates his position and opportunity. We sat in the parlor opening on a pretty garden for some time, until Mr. James said he could not conceive why luncheon was not ready and he must go and inquire, which he did in a very responsible manner and soon after Smith appeared to announce the feast. Again a pretty room and table. We enjoyed our talk together sincerely at luncheon and afterward strolled into the garden. The dominating note was dear Mr. James's pleasure in having a home of his own in which he might ask us. From the garden, of course, we could see the pretty old house still more satisfactorily. An old brick wall concealed by vines and laurels, surrounds the whole irregular domain; a door from the garden leads into a paved courtyard which seemed to give Mr. James particular satisfaction; returning to the garden, and on the other side, at an angle with the house, is a building which he laughingly called the temple of the Muse. This is his own place *par excellence*. A good writing-table and one for his secretary, a typewriter, books, and a sketch by Du Maurier, with a few other pictures (rather mementoes than works of art) excellent windows with clear light, such is the temple! Evidently an admirable spot for his work.—From "Memories of a Hostess," Drawn Chiefly from the Diaries of Mrs. James T. Fields, by M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE. (Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.)

Universal Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POPULAR opinion or general belief is not always to be depended upon when the truth of a statement is to be determined. History shows that many individuals have been persecuted for teaching something new which has later been universally accepted as fact. For instance, it seemed logical to the majority of people at one time to believe that if they traveled far enough they would come to the edge of the world and drop into space, and it required vision and courage to expose the fallacy of such reasoning and to proclaim the fact regarding it. But with the increase of education and research the fact that the earth is spherical was proved and accepted generally.

Many have thought and still believe that there are two powers operating in the universe, one good and one evil. The fact that there is only one real power was declared by Mary Baker Eddy many years ago. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she wrote (p. 473), "God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power." For such teaching she was severely criticized and even persecuted, but many thousands of individuals today are finding her statements of Truth to be demonstrable.

In view of the prevalence of sickness and sorrow, desolation and want, accident and disaster, it may seem incredible to some that God, good, is everywhere, at all times. The question is naturally asked, If God is good, and good is everywhere, why do so many people seem to suffer? Such a question was asked of a Christian Scientist after a destructive storm. His family and possessions had remained unharmed, while evidences of disaster were all about them. His experience had proved true the promise voiced by the Psalmist (91:5, 6, 7): "Thou shalt not be afraid . . . for the destruction that wasteth at noonday. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand: but it shall not come nigh thee." Because he attributed his protection to divine Love, he was asked why God had protected him while others had suffered. Had God thought more of him than of others? His reply was that God had not thought more of him, but that through Christian Science he had learned to think correctly about God, and had thus brought himself under divine protection.

A right understanding of God and of man is necessary, to recognize the evidences of universal good, to protect mankind from the fear of evil and from its seeming effects, and to demonstrate harmony in human affairs. To the extent that we become established in the knowledge that God is the only creator, and that the spiritual creation which expresses Him and partakes of His nature alone is real or has power, can we confidently expect and see the manifestations of good in our human experience. We know that because God is good one moment He must be eternally good, and because He is all-powerful at one time He is so at all times. By such reasoning we eliminate the belief that there can be another power capable of interfering with the government of the one divine Mind.

Two things cannot occupy the same place at the same time, and the consciousness that is filled with thoughts of the perfection and presence of God cannot at the same time be entertaining beliefs of inharmony. Spiritual thinking brings to light the universality of good. The universe of Spirit is harmonious and entirely apart from the material dream, wherein dwell fear, ignorance, lust, and their companions. Truly to live in Spirit is to keep thought above material concepts, and to know God as Life, as Truth, and as Love. Even though the general belief in the reality of sickness or other trouble may seem overwhelming sometimes, spiritual thinking will bring to light the operation of the divine law of harmony, and human conditions will improve in response to the recognition of the intelligent and loving government of divine Principle.

A Christian Scientist never thinks that he is exempt from trouble because of his own righteousness. He knows that he is immune from evil proportionately as he comprehends God's righteousness and the merely supposititious nature of evil. His thought must be clear on this point if he would demonstrate protection. He knows that the thousand and the ten thousand fall only in belief, and that the real man and his real possessions have never been touched by error, because they are spiritual. He knows that the material agencies, b. they called wind, rain, germs, or disaster, are but counterfeits of the true forces of Spirit, which always manifest the intelligent activity of divine Love.

We can justly claim for ourselves only that which is the rightful heritage of all. The sunshine is free to all, even though some may be sitting in darkness. If some separate themselves from the sunlight of Truth, it is not because of partiality or neglect on the part of God, for, as we read in Science and Health (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals." Materiality may seem to cloud the vision of universal good, but eventually all people will come to the understanding that infinite Love enfolds and governs all creation in perfect harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Universalais labums

(Tulkots rakstā par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

NE VIENMĒR var pļauties uz valdošo uzskatu jeb vispārēju pieņēmumu, kad jāzskir kāda apgalvojuma patiesība. Vēsture rāda, ka daudzi indivīdi vajāti par to, ka viņi mācījuši kautko jaunu, ko vēlāk vispārība atzinusi kā faktu. Piemēram, kādreiz vairumam cilvēku likās loģiski ticēt, ka ja tie dzīvotu tālu celotu, tie nonāktu pie pasaules malas un lekristu izplatījumā, un vizija un drosme bija vajadzīgas, lai izskaidrotu šāda slēdziena nepareizību un pasludinātu attiecīgo patiesību. Bet līdz ar izglītības un pētījumu attīstību fakts, ka zeme ir bumbveidīga, tika vispār pierādīts un atzīts.

Daudzi domājuši un vēl tagad tic, ka ir divi darbojošies spēki universā, viens labs un otrs launs. Faktu, ka ir tikai viens ists spēks, izskaidroja Mary Baker Eddy daudzus gadus atpakaļ, ieķī "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) viņa rakstīja (lp. 473), "Dievs ir visur un nekas šķirts no Viņa nav klātesošs, ne tam ir spēks." Par šādu mācību viņu bargi kritizēja un pat vajāja, bet šodien daudzi tūkstoši indivīdu atrod viņas Patiesības izskaidrojumus par demonstrējamiem.

Nemot vērā slimības un bēdu, posta un trūkuma, nelaimes gadījumu un katastrofu, dažam var likties neticāmi, ka Dievs, labais, ir visur, visos laikos. Dabīgi tiek jautāts, kādēļ tad, ja Dievs ir labs un labais ir visur, tik daudz laužu liekas ciešam. Šādu jautājumu uzstādīja vienam kristīgam zinātniekam pēc kādas postošas vētras. Viņa ģimene un īpašumi bija palikuši neaizskārti, kamēr visapkārt tiem bija redzami posta pierādījumi. Viņa piedzīvojums bija pierādījis par patiesu apsolījumu, ko izteica Psalmists (91:5, 7): "Tev nav ko bīties . . . no bultām, kas dienā skraida. . . . Jebšu tūkstoši krīt tev sānis un desmit tūkstoši pie tavas labās rokas, taču tevi nealiņems." Tādēļ, ka viņš savu aizsardzību attiecināja uz dievišķīgo Mīlestību, viņam jautāja, kādēļ Dievs viņu aizsargāja kāmēr citi cieta. Vai Dievs par viņu domāja vairāk kā par citiem? Viņa atbilde bija, ka Dievs nav vairāk domājis par viņu, bet ka caur Kristīgo Zinātni viņš bija mācījies domāt par Dievu pareizi, un ka tas viņu nostādījis zem dievišķīgas aizsardzības.

Pareiza saprašana par Dievu un cilvēku ir nepieciešama, lai atzītu universālā labuma acimredzamības, lai pasargātu cilvēci no bailēm no ļaunā un tā šķietāmām ietekmēm un lai demonstrētu harmoniju cilvēciskās darīšanās. Tai samērā kā mūsos nobidinas saprašana, ka Dievs ir vienīgais radītājs, un ka garīgā radība, kas izpauž Viņu un ņem dalību Viņa dabā, vienīgā ir īsta jeb tai ir spēks, mēs varam pajāvīgi gaidīt un redzēt labā izpausmes mūsu cilvēciskā piedzīvojumā. Mēs zinam, ka tādēļ, ka Dievs ir labs vienu mirkli, Viņam jābūt labam mūžīgi, un tādēļ, ka Viņš ir visspēcīgs vienā laikā, Viņš tāds ir visos laikos. Tā spriežot mēs izslēdzam pieņēmumu, ka var būt kāds cits spēks spējīgs stāties pretīm vienīgā dievišķigā Prāta valdībai.

Divas lietas nevar ieņemt vienu vietu tai pašā laikā, un apziņa, kas pildīta domām par Dieva pilnību un klātesamību, tai pašā laikā nevar lolot nesaskaņas pieņēmumus. Gariga domāšana ceļ gaismā labā vispārību. Gara universs ir harmonisks un pilnīgi šķirts no materiālā sapņa, kurā mājo bailes, nezināšana, alkatība un to sabiedrotie. Patiesi dzīvot Garā nozīmē turēt domas pāri materiāliem jēdzieniem un zināt Dievu kā Dzīvību, Patiesību un Mīlestību. Pat ja vispārējā ticība slimības vai kādu citu bēdu īstenībai dažreiz šķietāmi ņem virsroku, gariga domāšana cels gaismā harmonijas dievišķigā likuma darbību un cilvēciskie apstākļi uzlabosies saskaņā ar dievišķigā Principa intelligentās un mīlošās valdības atzīšanu.

Kristīgs zinātnieks nekad nedomā, ka viņš brīvs no bēdām sava taisnīguma dēļ. Viņš zin, ka viņš svabads no ļaunā samērā ar to, kā viņš saprot Dieva taisnīgumu un ļaunā tīri neisto dabu. Viņa domāšanai šinī punktā jābūt skaidrai, lai viņš demonstrētu aizsardzību. Viņš zin, ka tūkstoši un desmit tūkstoši krīt vienīgi pieņēmumā, un ka īstais cilvēks un viņa istie īpašumi nekad nav maldu skārti, jo tie ir garigi. Viņš zin, ka materiālie spēki, vai tos sauc par vēju, lietu, dīgliem vai nelaimes gadījumiem, ir tikai Gara patieso spēku viltojumi, spēku kas vienmēr izpauž dievišķigas Mīlestības intelligento darbību.

Mēs ar tiesību varam sev prasīt tikai to, kas ir visu likumīgs mantojums. Saules gaisma ir brīva visiem, pat ja kāds arī sēž tumsībā. Ja daži cilvēki šķir sevi no Patiesības saules gaismas, tas nenotiek Dieva partejiskuma vai nevērības dēļ, jo kā mēs lasam Zinātnē un Veselībā (lp. 13), "Mīlestība ir bezpartejiska un visaptveroša savā pielietojamībā un dāvanās." Materialitāte šķietāmi apēno universala labuma viziju, bet beidzot visi cilvēki nāks pie saprašanas, ka bezgalīga Mīlestība attīsta un valda visu radību pilnīgā harmonijā.

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Columbia Football Season Depends on Brilliant Plays

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Just what the prospects for Columbia football tions of the stand-bys of previous the execution of the brilliant series of plays, both brand new and variations of the stand-bys of previous years, which the veteran Lou Little and his experienced associates have devised. Aerials, combinations, and trick plays abound at the present time in the repertoire of the small squad of 36 which is at work up at Baker Field.

This in turn depends on the newcomers on the squad, especially the sophomores, and here the prospects are decidedly good. Already the problem of the receiving end shows signs of settlement, and there are a number of others who are working into the plays devised by their mentors in effective style.

It is at the beginning and end of the season that the real problems will come. The second game brings a battle with United States Military Academy, at Yankee Stadium, for the first time since 1925. Then, to conclude the program, Stanford University, the adversary in the famous Rose Bowl game of 1933-34, will pay a visit here, Nov. 28, in the first regularly scheduled game between them, to be played at the Polo Grounds. Naturally, the regular series with Michigan, Dartmouth, Cornell and Syracuse, the first two being away, and the others at Baker Field, will call for work, but it is for the newcomers that Little is really shaping his squad.

Veteran Backs

Little has an abundance of veteran backs, though who will take the place of Alfred J. Barabas, the star performer of the past two seasons, is still in doubt. Barabas, the hero of the Rose Bowl game, graduated this year. But Oscar L. Bonum '38 and George F. Fuery '37, of the first team last year, are in even better form already than at this time last year, and another veteran, Anthony W. Mareski '37, is a possibility, though not officially listed. In addition, John Hudasky '37, Howard W. Westphal '38, and Joseph H. Vollmer '37 were all in use last season.

The most brilliant of the newcomers is Sidney Luckman '39, who has been the leading performer at the throwing end of many of the passes, at left halfback, while another sophomore, Robert Taylor, from Philadelphia, has the leading assignment for the fourth position. He has developed well as a blocker, and shows value as a possible dropkicker also. Westphal and Vollmer, both triple-threat men, are also possibilities, and much of the time the former replaces Taylor. Another sophomore, Gerhard Seidel, is acting as understudy for Bonum and playing right up to his leader. Hudasky, Harry C. Ream '37, John J. McMahon Jr. '38, Edward M. Stanczyk '38, minor substitutes last year, William Stickel and Edward McGee, sophomores, comprise the balance of the backfield at present.

Sophomore Ends Good

It is in the end positions, however, that the sophomores have shown best. With both of last year's leaders, Edmund A. Furey, brother of the backfield star and also of Ralph Furey, freshman coach, and Alfred J. Erhardt, graduated, the lone veteran of any skill is Hubert Schulze '38, but a trio of newcomers, Arthur Radvilas, John Siegal, and Lenox Muldoon, all '39, are pulling down the passes so well that Little is already counting on his aerial attacks as his leading feature, and devising new and intricate forms with complete confidence in their execution. Stewart J. Williams '38, a minor substitute last year, and still another sophomore, James Minehan, complete the list.

Little has a big and heavy squad for the sides of the line, and is now sorting it out between the guards and tackles, so the combinations are not yet settled. Joseph Coviello '36, co-captain with Furey, is practically a certainty at right guard, with Nickolas G. Pistolas '38, on the fourth team last season, so much improved that he has gained the other position over another veteran, Sam Z. Maroon '36.

Bateman Veteran Guard

Another veteran guard of 1935, John F. Bateman '38, has been transferred to tackle, and is paired in the first line with Cloyd Snavely, a big sophomore. Other veterans include Habeeb Z. Maroon '38, Charles J. Zielinski '38, Lyman R. Tucker '37, and Arthur Waldo '38, moved over from end, and the sophomore contingent include Jack Wright, Harry Kinsella, and Walter Ancker. Zielinski is the biggest man on the squad, at 6ft. 3½in. and 216 pounds, with Ancker second, 6ft. 3in. and 193.

Glenwood I. Hershey '38, first-string center last year, is having the battle of his life to retain his place against a trio of opponents, and has been relegated to second place so far, in favor of William S. Corey '38, a minor substitute last year, who has 15 pounds' advantage over him, and shows great possibilities. A pair of sophomores, Gardner Mattson, another giant, 6ft. 2½in., and Joseph Benedetti, are also very much in the running.

Budge and Tidball Reach Semifinals

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP)—The men's singles of the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament narrowed down to four survivors as Donald Budge, America's No. 1 singles star, and Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, went into the semifinals.

Budge, the net master from Oakland, displayed his usual superior game in eliminating Bobby Underwood, Stanford university, 6—1, 6—1. Tidball, 1933 national intercollegiate champion, proved too much for John Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J. The Californian won, 6—4, 6—4.

The national mixed doubles champions, Alice Marble, Los Angeles and Gene Mako, Glendale, were unexpectedly eliminated in the semifinals, Yvon Petra, giant young Frenchman, and Miss Dorothy Workman, Pasadena, defeating them, 6—1, 6—3.

Petra's phenomenal net play was directly responsible for the downfall of the national titleholders.

In women's singles quarterfinals, Mrs. John Van Ryn defeated Miss Workman, 6—4, 6—4, while Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, national women's doubles champion, defeated Young Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, 6—3, 9—7.

Revolta and Manero To Play in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Argentine Golf association announced today that Johnny Revolta of Chicago and Tony Manero of Greensboro, N. C., United States professional and open champions, respectively, will make a three-weeks tour of Argentina and other South American countries next month.

The North American sharpshooters will appear in seven exhibition matches as well as the Argentine open championship, the dates of which were advanced to Oct. 23-25 to assure the invaders' participation.

Manero and Revolta will leave Miami, Fla., by airplane Oct. 6 and will arrive at Buenos Aires four days later. They will return to the United States before Nov. 7, giving Revolta more than a week to prepare for defense of his pro title at Pinehurst, N. C., starting Nov. 16.

Penn Sells Radio Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—Radio rights for the broadcasting of the eight football games which the University of Pennsylvania is to play this fall have been purchased by the Atlantic Refining Company. This brings the total number of gridiron battles which are to be broadcast under the sponsorship of that company up to 119. All of the Pennsylvania games will be covered by Bill Crowell, Paul Douglas and Taylor Grant. Crowell is a member of the football rules committee, representing the second district. Douglas is a veteran sports announcer and has covered Pennsylvania contests before. Grant is WCAU staff announcer.

Swarthmore Signs Faulkner

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Sept. 26 (AP)—Swarthmore college has announced that Edwin J. Faulkner will serve as coach of tennis and other minor sports this year. Faulkner has coached Cornell university and Philadelphia area teams in the last 20 years.

Or Try to Shoot Baskets

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP) — Paul Estes, sophomore end candidate for the Crimson Tide, starred on the freshman basketball team last winter. This is expected to help him snare passes, but coaches hope he won't try to dribble the pigskin.

Permanent Pilot

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—William A. Alexander is in his twenty-fifth year of coaching. He has been pilot of the Georgia Tech Golden Tornado for 16 seasons.

Joe Riley, senior, and Vic Bradford, sophomore, are Alabama's No. 1 punters.

Hal Schumacher Wins a Starting Berth in Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the National League pennant stored away in their clubhouse as a result of Hal Schumacher's 10-inning, 2-to-1 victory over the Bees in the first game of a doubleheader at Boston yesterday, the New York Giants focused their attention on the World Series and the manner in which they will duel the Yankees for the baseball championship.

Not only did Schumacher clinch the title by his gilt-edge triumph over the Bees, but he also clinched a starting berth for himself in the coming classic. For several weeks Manager Bill Terry has searched for a third starting hurler who might give the Yankees a good struggle after Carl Hubbell and Fred Fitzsimmons had toed the rubber.

Wins Start in Series

Yesterday's exhibition in Boston won "Prince Hal" that third assignment. Although he was in trouble several times, he was brilliant in the pinches and left eight Bees stranded on the base paths. Hal yielded only seven hits over the 10 innings and walked none. The fact that the Giants scored their winning run with the help of a questionable decision at the plate by George Magerkurth does not discount from the hurling of the young right-hander.

Schumacher's apparent return to form has solved Terry's mound problem for the series. Bill can use Hubbell, Fitzsimmons and "Schumie" in that order, and then start all over again. A fourth starter will not be necessary in the short classic.

When the flag had become a mathematical certainty by winning the opener at National League Field, Terry threw his second-stringers at the Bees in the second game and lost, 4 to 0. Rookie Billy Weir, formerly of the University of New Hampshire, blanked the newly-crowned champions on six hits.

Out in St. Louis the Cardinals took a tighter hold on second place in the National League standing by winning two games from the Cincinnati Reds, 5 to 4, in 12 innings, and 2 to 0, in six. Dizzy Dean pitched the second and gained his twenty-fourth victory. At the end of the day the Cards stood 2½ contests in front of the third-place Chicago Cubs, who were beaten by Cy Blanton and the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4 to 0.

Bees Close to Reds

Incidentally, by breaking even in their doubleheader with the Giants, while the Reds were dropping a pair to the Cardinals, the Bees advanced to within one game of fifth place.

The Phillies won the first half of a twin bill with the Dodgers, 4 to 2, in 13 innings, but lost the second by the same score.

Now that the pennant race is settled, attention has turned to the sensational duel between Paul Waner of the Pirates and Babe Phelps of Brooklyn for the individual batting title of the senior circuit. Waner went ahead yesterday, but to determine the leadership the percentage must be carried out to the fourth figure. Phelps was hitting .3722 after yesterday's contests. The Pirate star stood at .3726.

The only game played in the American League yesterday found the eighth-place Athletics defeating the Yankees, 4 to 3, with Ross on the mound. The contest may have developed trouble for the Yanke, however, for Monte Pearson, one of Joe McCarthy's starting pitchers, was forced out of action in the eighth inning with a slight mishap. Lou Gehrig celebrated his 1805th consecutive American League game by hitting his forty-ninth home run.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	60	.603
St. Louis	87	64	.576
Chicago	85	67	.559
Pittsburgh	84	68	.553
Cincinnati	71	80	.470
Boston	70	81	.464
Brooklyn	65	87	.428
Philadelphia	53	99	.349

Results Sept. 24

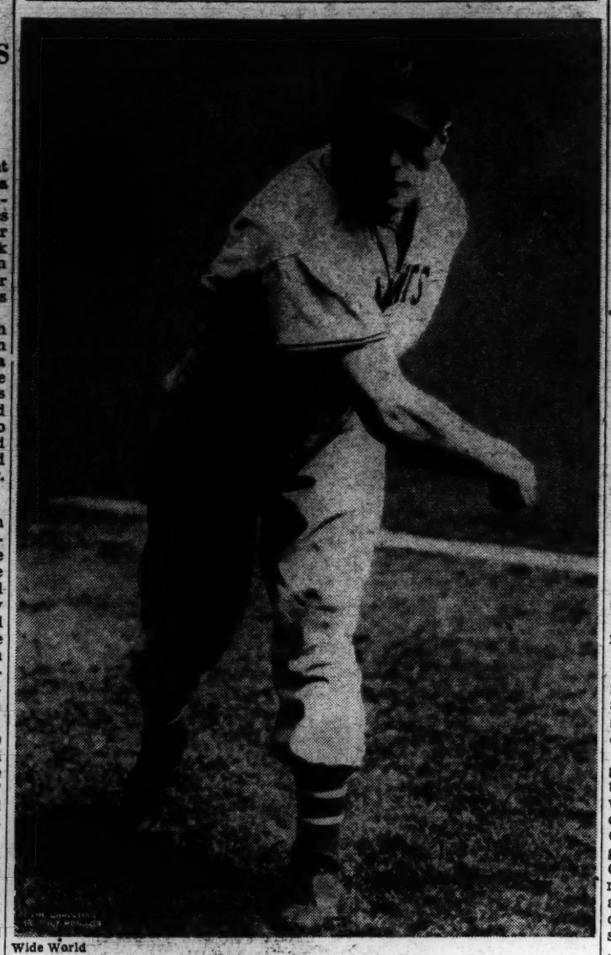
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4 (12 innings).
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 0 (6 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2 (13 innings).
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2 (7 innings).
New York 2, Boston 1 (10 innings).
Boston 4, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 0.

Buck to Lead North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 25—Richard D. Buck '37 has been elected captain of the University of North Carolina football team for this fall. He has played end on the team for the past two years and his home is in Brackenridge, Penna.

Earns Start in World Series



Wide World

Hal Schumacher, New York Giants

The Young Right-Hander Won a Starting Mound Assignment in the Approaching Classic by Delivering the Pennant-Clinching Victory Over the Bees at Boston's National League Field

Good Material and Difficult Schedule for Ole Miss Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Sept. 25—With the best material in years, but faced by the hardest schedule yet arranged for a Rebel football team, Ole Miss has started out on its 1936 gridiron schedule with a 45-to-0 victory over Union. The schedule calls for 12 games and the team will have to cover about 11,000 miles.

Four of the members of the 1935 team are missing this fall. They are Reb Rodgers, all-Southeastern halfback; C. R. "Tex" Nelson, captain and regular center for three years; Bill Richardson, place-kicking expert, with 28 out of 31, and a gridder whose huge bulk at tackle will be missed; and Dobie Bartling, quarterback.

There are seasoned players ready to step into these vacated spots, but Coach Ed. Walker faces a major task in providing reserve strength for his heavy schedule. Talented individual replacements are available for each post, but with only 42 men on the squad, the season will probably bring heavy duty for every man on the list.

Colorful Performers

Colorful performers will dot any line-up sent in: Ray Hapes, leading conference scorer last year and possibly best open-field runner in Mississippi's history; Clarence Hapes, Ray's 250-pound brother, a triple-threat at full; Dave Bernard and Herb Baumstein, scheduled to alternate between full and quarter. Herb as a passer par excellence and Dave as a back who can perform any grid chore well; "Bruiser" Kinard, sensational sophomore, tackle of last year; "Buster" Poole, left end alongside Kinard, a real power house; "Butter Ball" Alex Breyer, able to hold his own at 184 pounds with the better guards of the South; Billy Mann, frosh kicking luminary, and Parker Hall, passing sensation from last season's first year squad, both of whom are capable of providing additional threats with running ability.

It is a cinch to rate the boys who will start on the left side of the forewall. Poole has been a sensation for two years, playing a smashing type of ball and working well on both offense and defense. Kinard was rated the best sophomore tackle in the South last season, and is a bit heavier, vastly more experienced and extremely fast for his poundage. Breyer has few equals as a coverer of punts, and handles all other details of play well.

At the pivot spot, however, Marvin Hutson will find plenty of competition in Monk Aston, 190, junior, and Jack Stark, 188, a promising youngster up from frosh ranks. Ben Evans, a reserve, and Kline Walker, sophomore, will also be available.

Veteran at Right Guard

Dave Wilson will be Bilbo's chief concern at right guard. Wilson is a veteran of two campaigns, and fits in well with Alex Breyer. Alex has a brother who will be eligible for varsity competition this year. Joe is an almost exact duplication of his elder brother, weighing the same and playing the same style of ball. John Madre, 185, and Ernest Moore, 199, are other valuable aids.

"Curly" Dickens aided Richardson at right tackle last year, and perhaps will be the one relied on to bear a majority of the tough assignments during the present one. Dickens is comparatively light at 180 pounds, however, and may give way to weight. He is a real scrapper. Mose Ellard, a frosh of two years ago and later a junior college star, has become eligible in time to perform. He is extremely able at 225 pounds. Bill Williams, 226, and Ervin Saunders, 202, frosh graduates, will see service.

Grissom is a big question at end. He has ability, but is inconsistent. "Red" Jackson and Harold Bogard handled the right flank last year. Bogard packs 190 pounds, with Jackson 192. Sam Poose, 190, is a real offensive threat, with pass catching as his forte. "Country" Graham showed unusual promise during spring practice, and will be given a full chance to prove his worth. "Red" Parker and Paul Graves were two promising frosh ends last year, with Dave Gleeson able also.

Ray Hapes heads the list of halfbacks. This open-field flash averaged over six yards per try last season, thrice turned loose touchdown sprints of over 90 yards, and headed the conference scorers with 73 points. The presence of Ned Peters, senior half, and Phil Kelley and Red Welford, veterans, will be augmented by capable help from Kent Massengale. Billy Mann, Kimball Bradley and Mickey Sadka.

Kelley packs 180 pounds and will be able to back up the jaunts of "Little" Hapes. Peters is dependable, and can kick. Welford is another consistently good punter, with Mann listed as a powerful runner and a sensation in sending long spirals down the field. Massengale rates as a triple threat.

Coach Within His Rights

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Coach Charley Bachman of the Michigan State college eleven is absolutely correct when he refers to his gridders as "boys." The average age of the 76 squad members is between 19 and 20 years, Frank Gaines won a letter at end in 1935 at the age of 17.

Short Shots On the Yankees

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—An afternoon with the Yankees: The American leaguers are wary of Carl Hubbell's screw ball . . . Lou Gehrig was first to report at the meeting at which the Yanks voted on the World Series shares . . . Tony Lazzeri was second . . . Pat Malone, who hopes to earn a starting assignment, barged in third with room to spare . . . There is no need to tell you that this Lazzeri is one of the smartest men in the majors . . . Joe McCarthy is completely sold on him . . . Says Tony has won as many games for the Yanks with his head as with his bat and fielding . . . Not many people know it, but Cleveland wanted Tony as manager . . . The Yanks considered him too valuable to let go . . . He's one of the most underrated players in baseball . . . One of these days Tony will get his chance as manager and you'll see one club playing smart baseball, if no others.

One by one the players straggle in for the meeting . . . Big Walter Brown comes in for a lot of kidding because of that picture in the news in which he is shown reclining at ease, and saying he'll use his share of the series pot to take a good rest . . . Lou Gehrig pasted that one on the clubhouse mirror . . . In comes McCarthy . . . He goes into his private office, sheds his coat and digs into a pile of mail . . . All of it from friends wanting World Series tickets . . . Most of them forget to have their checks certified and Joe must mail them all back . . . One letter asked for a loan of $115 . . . "You get this every day in the year," says Joe.

Lefty Gomez says his arm feels good and he can't wait to go against the Senators tomorrow . . . Lefty wants to start the opener . . . Most of the Yanks would like to see Charlie Ruffing, who has won 19 games, in there . . . Presently McCarthy and the coaches (who have no say in the matter) leave the room and the 20 eligible players begin deciding how the series loot shall be split . . . Everyone is taken care of . . . Even a couple of rooks were voted half shares . . . If the Yanks win, these should come to around $3000 each . . . Which isn't hay, as they say along Broadway.

K. M. Landis Announces World Series Eligibles

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis named the New York Yankee and New York Giant eligibles for the World Series yesterday.

The Yankees: John Broaca, Walter Brown, Frank Crosetti, William Dickey, Joseph Di Maggio, Henry L. Gehrig, Joseph Glenn, Vernon Gomez, Irving D. Hadley, Don Heffner, Roy C. Johnson, Arndt Jorgens, Anthony Lazzeri, Perce Malone, John J. Murphy, Monte Pearson, Alvin J. Powell, Robert A. Rolfe, Charles Ruffing, Jack Saltzgaver, Robert Seeds, George Selkirk and Kemp Wicker, players, and Manager Joseph V. McCarthy and Coaches Earle B. Combs and Arthur Fletcher.

The Giants: Manager William H. Terry, Richard Bartell, Clydell Castleman, Richard Coffman, Harry Danning, George Davis, Fred Fitzsimmons, Frank Gabler, Harry E. Gumbert, Carl Hubbell, Travis C. Jackson, Mark A. Koenig, Henry Leiber, Samuel A. Leslie, August R. Mancuso, Edward Mayo, Joseph G. Moore, Melvin T. Ott, James Ripple, Harold Schumacher, Alfred J. Smith, Roy Spencer and Burgess Whitehead, players, and Coaches Frank Snyder and Adolfo Luque.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	100	50	.667
Detroit	83	69	.546
Washington	80	70	.533
Chicago	79	70	.530
Cleveland	77	73	.513
Boston	73	78	.483
St. Louis	56	92	.378
Philadelphia	52	98	.347

Results Sept. 24

Philadelphia 4, New York 3.
Other games postponed.

Miss MacKenzie Eliminated

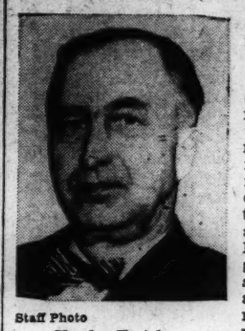
POINT CLAIRE, Que., Sept. 25 (AP)—Mrs. A. B. Darling of Montreal, winner of the open title last week, and Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of Toronto qualified for the final of the Canadian women's closed golf championship yesterday. Mrs. Darling defeated Mrs. H. W. Soper, also of Montreal, 4 and 3, in one semifinal match and Mrs. Mulqueen unexpectedly eliminated Ada MacKenzie, Toronto's five-time champion, 3 and 1, in the other.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Change in Bruin Ownership

WHILE the change in the ownership of a National Hockey League franchise would not ordinarily attract any undue amount of publicity, the passing of the Boston Bruin franchise from the hands of Charles F. Adams, as announced this week, is entitled to more than ordinary notice. Realizing the fact that professional hockey was a great game and worthy of taking its place along with professional baseball, football and other sports in the United States, Mr. Adams put the first professional hockey team in the city of Boston in 1924-25, when he bought a franchise in the N. H. L.



Staff Photo
Charles F. Adams

Others Favored Amateur Game

Up to then hockey in Boston and practically all of the United States had been confined to the amateur class, and those who were in closest touch with the situation maintained that professional hockey would not pay in the Hub. Their claim was that more money could be made out of conducting it as an amateur sport. I remember talking with one of the leading hockey authorities some three or four years before Mr. Adams took out his franchise and suggesting to him that I believed the professional game would go over big; but he disagreed with me and said that he could make more money with less trouble by running the teams as amateurs than could be made with professionals.

Adams Fathered the Game

But not so with Mr. Adams. He saw a great future for the professionals, and was willing to back his opinion with his money. As a result, the Bruins were entered in the National Hockey League race, and started in, against several handicaps, to win favor with the hockey fans of Greater Boston. It was only to be expected that they would have a hard time in getting a sound footing, and the first couple of years found their owner dropping quite a bit of money. But he kept right on, with the result that the game became a great favorite and the club became a financial success. It is no exaggeration to say that professional hockey in the United States owes more to Mr. Adams than to any other one person. Pressure of business and not any loss of interest in hockey is the cause for his stepping aside at this time. As he is to be succeeded by his son in the presidency of the club, it is quite possible and certainly to be hoped that he will continue to be interersted in the sport for which he has done so much.

Harvard and Her Football Captain

The Harvard varsity football team may not break any records during the current season; but the Crimson has started out in a way new to that university. In the first place, it has its fourth gridiron captain in two years, and in the second place, this is the first year in the history of the institution that her football leader has heard of his election while working as a day laborer. Last year, J. Robert Haley was elected to captain the eleven; but he resigned, and Shaun Kelly Jr. led the Crimson. This year, Emil Dubiel was elected to lead the squad, but he was forced to resign on account of scholastic difficulties, and James F. Gaffney was elected to succeed him. Gaffney's election was by mail vote, and it so happened that he was doing a laborer's work on the tercentenary theater in the Harvard yard when notified of his election.

Gunnar Hoeckert Makes New Two-Mile Record

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25 (AP)—Gunnar Hoeckert, Finland's 5000-meter Olympic champion, bettered Don Lash's world record for two miles yesterday when he stepped the distance in 8m. 57.4s.

Lash, former University of Indiana star, established the mark of 8m. 58.3s. at the Princeton invitation meet in June.

College Football Result

Mars Hill 6, Tusculum 0.

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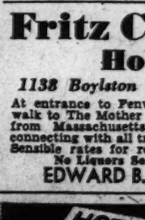
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(Fifth in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.)

FROM the Carlisle Indians' tandem of the early 1900's to the present-day single wingback football formation is a long jump, but the two are related in a direct line of descent.

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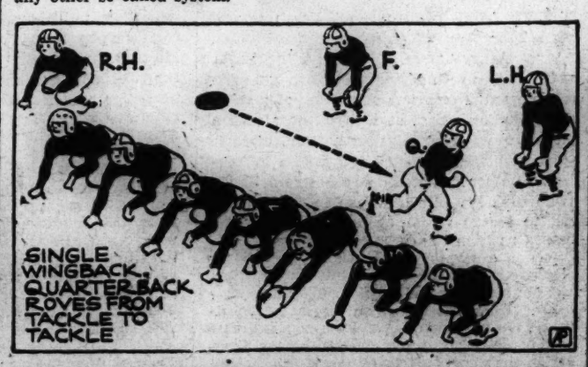

The original Carlisle Indian tandem formed a backfield line almost at a 45 degree angle from the front line. From that have evolved the current single and double wingback formations with either unbalanced or balanced line.

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(Tomorrow: Evolution of the Double Wingback)

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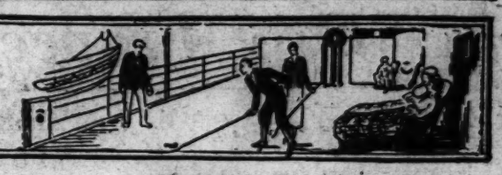

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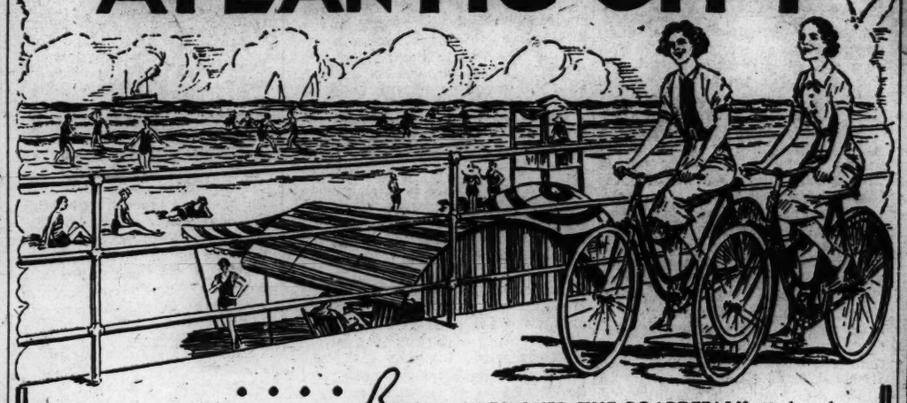

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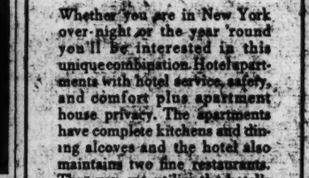

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Business and Industry

France Acts to Prevent Speculators Trading in the Franc

Commerce and Finance

Steel Scrap Rise Seen Harbinger Of Business Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel held its semi-annual meeting at Detroit on Sept. 10. It must have been an occasion for considerable rejoicing. Of all the outstanding news developments in the steel industry in recent months, including the start of the unionization drive, the revival of the pig-iron market, and the unexpected continuance of steel operations at the 70 per cent level throughout the summer, none has equaled in surprise the rise in scrap steel prices. From a low of $13.25 in June, heavy melting steel scrap has risen at Pittsburgh to a present level of around $19 a ton, with steel mills buying carefully to avoid a further increase.

This rise of nearly $6 per ton, or about 45 per cent, in about three months, is said to be the most rapid since the war. It has taken the price of steel scrap back to the highest point since 1929 and has equalled prices during a part of that active year. It has wiped out about five sixths of the price margin between steel scrap and its chief competitor, pig iron, which existed three months ago, and has started active plans for blowing in old blast furnaces and building new ones, entailing in all an estimated outlay of around $25,000,000. It has been blamed in large part for both the unwillingness of the larger steel companies to grant a wage increase at present, and for the increase in prices for fourth quarter recently announced on a partial list of semi-finished and finished steel products.

Seen As Barometer

The price of steel scrap has for many years been considered in the financial district of New York as a fair advance barometer of changes in the business weather. This reputation has survived that of many ambitiously designed business forecasters in statistical form, and unlike most current business statistics is really supposed to predict, not merely report. It reflects the advance preparations of steel companies to adjust open hearth operations to anticipated business demand for steel.

About two tons of steel scrap are charged into the average open-hearth furnace with every three tons of pig iron. It would be more, except for the fact that steel scrap, even with the best of sorting, contains many unintended metals in unpredictable proportions, which must be fluxed out, while the preliminary analysis of pig iron is precise. Scrap must be cheap enough to offset this added cost. As it appreciates, a smaller proportion is used and a larger proportion of pig iron.

Dealers pick up their best steel scrap finds in the dismantlement of large structures like battleships and freighters. A steel ship of several thousand tons was sold to the Italians whole last year for the scrap and sent to market under its own power. Railroads provide a substantial amount through the destruction of obsolete rolling stock, and industries through the scrapping of machinery. Dealers sort into about a dozen principal grades, though there are said to be nominally 75 different grades. Thousands of small dealers and hundreds of larger ones operate independently but co-operatively in what has been called a billion-dollar industry.

Stocks Now Very Low

A good part of the scrap stocks of recent years has disappeared without replenishment during the era of low prices. About 7,500,000 tons is supposed to have been exported in the last four years. Relief to the present shortage will come from the revival of the capital goods industries, which will be accompanied by a scrapping of old rolling stock, bridges, buildings, machinery, furnaces, power plants, automobiles, etc.

The use of steel scrap first became possible through the invention of the open-hearth furnace in 1867, it being impossible to use it in the older Bessemer furnace, which gives no control over the melt once it is in the furnace. Scrap steel use expanded steadily since the war. The $5 increase in recent months may mean as much as $2 a ton in the cost of making semifinished steel. An increase in pig iron is possible during the fourth quarter on account of the increased use which dearer scrap has caused. The New York Journal of Commerce reported on Monday that "with steel scrap at Pittsburgh $18.50 to $19 a ton, the margin between that and basic pig iron at $20 is extremely narrow and one would suppose that there would be a wholesale shifting from scrap to pig iron.

"However, basic pig iron is not plentiful and the shortage of coke handicaps the iron makers in turning out that grade of pig iron. The scrap dealers state that the pig iron makers will probably soon raise the price of iron to make the differential between the two steel commodities more normal."

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Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, September 22, 1936.

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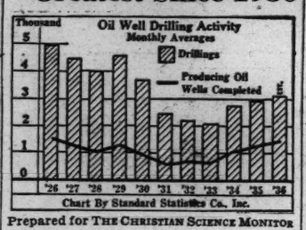


Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DRILLING activity in the oil fields has increased from the low point of 1933, in each of the past three years.

This drilling, however, has not increased as fast as demand, for stocks of crude petroleum have shown a slight declining trend over the past two years.

Bankers Express Faith in Integrity Of Nation's Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25—Resolutions expressing "confidence in the fundamental credit of the United States of America," but recognizing that "a definite return to a balanced budget should be the prime consideration of a sound fiscal policy," were adopted at the closing session of the 62nd annual convension of the 62d annual convention of the American Bankers as-

The bankers declared federal, state and local expenditures "should now be brought more definitely under control." This, they believe, is "essential as an assurance to business that our national finances are on firm foundations and that business and industrial enterprise are justified in going ahead with expansion of their activities, which is the surest method to create employment for workers of all classes."

The problems of unemployment, budget balancing and taxation the bankers consider are "nonpartisan in character and call for joint effort of purpose among all of our people." A suggestion made earlier in the convention by Robert V. Fleming on the subject of taxation was endorsed in a resolution asking that "immediate steps be taken better to co-ordinate federal, state, and municipal taxation."

Duplication and overlapping of taxes, it was declared, lead to excessive administrative expense, unfair distribution of the tax burden and promote uncertainty and hesitation by reason of the flood of new taxes and the frequent changes in the form and effect of old taxes.

"Taxes should be standardized in form," the resolutions said. "Changes then would not take the guise of new taxes, with their resulting unsettling economic effects, but revenue requirements could be adjusted by raising or lowering the rates."

Tom K. Smith, head of the Boatman's National Bank of St. Louis and new president of the association, stated that he would continue the regional conferences to discuss banking problems started by the retiring president, Mr. Fleming.

The selection of next year's convention city was left with a committee to be reported on later. Boston, Mass., was considered as a possibility. An invitation from the bankers of Mexico, D. F., to hold the convention there was recorded.

Phillips Petroleum Profits Move Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August net earnings of the Phillips Petroleum company were $2,087,409 after all charges and reserves, or 50 cents a share on the outstanding stock. This is a substantial gain over the corresponding month last year. In the first eight months of this year, earnings increased approximately 36 per cent over the same period of 1935.

In reference to the recent offer to stockholders of one share of stock for each 14 shares held at $30 a share, Frank Phillips, president, said this offering was favorably received by the stockholders and that the rights to subscribe would expire on Oct. 5.

Brokers' Loans Have Moderate Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $997,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, a decrease of $16,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $856,000,000.

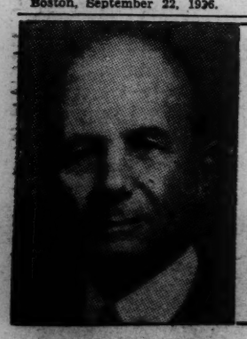
Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In N. Y. City	$924,000,000	$938,000,000
Outside N.Y.C.	73,000,000	75,000,000

New Calculator Machine Does Six Problems at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new calculating machine, which is said to produce the solutions to as many as six different calculations at the same time from a single manipulation, will be placed on the market soon, it is announced by Costometer Corporation.



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Speculation Curb By French Bourse To Protect Franc

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Paris Bourse acted today to suppress extravagant speculation while the French Cabinet weighed means to protect the troubled franc.

Louis Edouard Jacob, head of the Bourse, recommended members of the exchange accept buying orders as far as possible only where actual payment was to be made in settlement during the day.

The action was intended to prevent speculation by curtailing the practice which made it possible for speculators to buy securities and defer payment to an indefinite date.

The recommendation had an effect similar to calling for a wider margin in American exchanges.

The Bourse was generally firm, nevertheless, although indiscriminate buying was discouraged when the speculators faced the necessity of paying quickly.

Premier Léon Blum summoned the Cabinet into session this afternoon. The meeting of ministers was to be followed immediately by conferences with President Albert Lebrun at which any Cabinet decisions would be ratified.

Informed sources predicted a three-point program would be considered, including:

1. Additional increases in the discount rate of the Bank of France, the traditional technical measure to combat temporarily the flight of capital.
2. Government measures to prevent speculation against the franc.
3. International negotiations for the alignment of the franc with other national currencies.

An exchange of views between the British and French treasuries, informed sources asserted, probably would be followed by a French request for opinions from the Netherlands and Switzerland, two nations still on the gold standard.

The majority of the Cabinet was represented as agreeing with Premier Blum the franc should be maintained at its present value until an accord on international stabilization can be reached.

The Cabinet meeting ended late in the day without any announcement. The ministers went to the Elysee palace for a second meeting with President Albert Lebrun. Vincent Auriol, the finance minister, who did not attend the first session, went to the palace.

Financiers expressed the belief the next step of French financial control probably would be a requirement for a government license to buy government securities or exchange.

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Fears of week-end devaluation of the French franc swept the London Exchange market today.

In dealings in which rates were described as "all over the place," French francs for delivery in a month's time were quoted at a discount of 7 francs to the pound sterling, while those for three months delivery were 10 francs per pound lower than the spot rate. For immediate delivery the rate was 76.87 francs to the pound.

Other currencies of the continental gold bloc moved erratically as the franc fluctuated. Operations of the British equalization fund were generally credited with the steadiness displayed by the spot French franc quotation.

The dollar was in demand, gaining nearly a cent in relation to the pound, as continental sources were brisk buyers in a continuation of the outflow of funds from the gold currency nations.

California Trade High in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California business in August was the highest for that month in six years in over fifty kinds of industry. Employment and pay rolls have increased, farm income promises to benefit by agricultural shortages, tourists in record volume are visiting the state and gold mining is active.

A summary of these advances is shown statistically in the San Francisco index of California business, prepared by the Wells Fargo Bank. The index rose to 99.8 per cent of the 1923-25 average for August. Gains in freight car loadings and bank debits over July levels and sustained industrial production more than offset a slight decline in department store sales.

U. S. Smelting Net $5.08 On Common in 8 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company reports for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1936, an estimated net income of $3,782,769 after federal income taxes. interest, depreciation, depletion, amortization and other charges.

After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, this was equivalent to $5.08 each on 528,765 shares of $50-par common stock. In the corresponding period last year the income was $4,173,521, or $5.82 a common share. Earnings for the eight months of this year do not include any quotational gains from metal sales.

Commonwealth & So. Reports for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and subsidiaries reporting earnings for the year ended Aug. 31 last, show a consolidated net income of $11,312,251 after all deductions. This is equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to seven cents a share on 33,673,328 no-par common shares. It compares with $8,222,412, or $5.48 a share, on 1,499,470 shares of $6 preferred stock, the year before.

How Currency Policies Affect Recovery Seen in World Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Intelligence Service is the name of a British secret organization to which have been attributed legendary activities. Now the League of Nations has set up an Economic Intelligence Service, which is by no means secret, which does not directly attempt to control events but which nevertheless by its reports and observations, exercises no little influence.

The service has just published a short world monetary review which should be found extremely useful. The factual data on which it is based—drawn largely from the various publications of the League of Nations on production, trade, balances of payments, prices, public finances and the world economic situation in general—are analyzed in their relation to purely monetary changes. "An attempt is made to explain the contrast between the position in certain countries, in which a marked business recovery has been apparent since 1935, and others in which the stagnation continues, in the light of the influence of monetary developments."

Money Developments Classified

There are natural divisions into which the nations fall. They are thus defined: "One group consists of countries like the United Kingdom, in which expansion in the monetary sense has been mainly a consequence of banking policy. Sweden, South Africa, Australia and Canada belong to this group. A second group comprises Japan, Chile, the United States and Germany, in which the expansion has been mainly a result of the system of financing public expenditure. The gold bloc countries (France, the Netherlands and Switzerland), in which the budgets have shown deficits while credit has not been expanded, form a third group. Finally, there are the experiments in Belgium and Czechoslovakia, in which devaluation has been put through under special conditions."

Some notes, in summarized form, of the information given, follow. First, the sterling bloc: "In all five countries the expansion of the currency has been due, in the main, either to the policy of the central banks (market interventions and reduction of the official bank rates) or to improvements in the balance of international payments or to both factors operating at once.

"As money has become abundant, rates for money have declined. Conversion operations have been successfully carried through, and the banks have been induced thereby to reduce the rate of interest for deposits, and so, to encourage the movement of capital to the securities and commodity markets. The result has been to arrest the decline in prices, and to restore confidence on the part of private enterprise; capital investment on the part of leaders of industry has recommenced and has pointed the way toward economic recovery."

Japan's Bank Law

Financial action by the state, as in the United States, Japan, Germany, and Chile, has also determined economic recovery and monetary expansion. "In Japan, where the gold standard was abandoned in 1931 and the yen lost 60 per cent of its value, the expansion of the circulation is reflected in the amendment made at the beginning of 1932 in the Bank Law of the Bank of Japan. The total circulation increased by some 80 per cent between October, 1931, and October, 1935 (from 4.5 to 8.2 milliards of yens). It is interesting to see how despite the floating of loans, the yield on government stocks, which at the beginning of 1931 was more than 6 per cent, fell to 4* per cent at the end of 1935.

"The effects of the deflation in Chile, a country producing raw materials and depending on foreign trade, is shown by the 35 per cent reduction in current accounts between 1929 and the third quarter of 1931. The subsequent inflation took the form mainly of state borrowing from the central bank, which had its corollary in a marked depreciation of the exchange, the (free) market rate falling to 20 per cent of the 1933 figure.

Liquidity Features U. S.

"The chief feature of the monetary situation in the United States has been the accumulation by the commercial banks of very large sums, which has led to conditions of exceptional liquidity in the money market. The principal use made by the banks of these increased resources between the end of 1929 and the end of 1935 was for the purchase of federal stocks and bonds with a federal guarantee. As however the amounts borrowed by the administration were expended by the administration, they have found their way back to the banks either in the form of repayment of bank advances or in the form of deposits. The figures of the bank balance sheets show that the increase in the national debt of the United States—which rose from 22½ to 30½ milliards of dollars between the middle of 1933 and the end of 1935, while the funds at the disposal of the federal treasury during the same period increased by 1.35 milliards of dollars—was taken up in its entirety by the banks.

Germany's Situation

"In Germany the economic and monetary situation has been dominated since the beginning of 1933 by heavy government expenditure, or expenditure with a government guarantee, on rearmament, public works, etc. The index of industrial production rose between 1932 and 1935 from 53.3 to 94.1 per cent of the 1929 figure, and the number of unemployed covered by the official statistics declined from 5.5 to 2.15 millions (not including persons employed in labor camps). The state expenditure has been covered by the issue of treasury and other bonds of the Reich and the federal states and by special bills issued for the purpose."

Few signs of recovery are seen in the gold bloc countries. It is declared: "The characteristic features since the spring of 1933 are, briefly, an increase of hoarding with a preference for gold rather than notes, an extension of international speculation to the detriment of national currencies, heavy budgetary deficits covered mainly by borrowing on the internal capital market with a resulting decrease in the supply, and increase in the demand for capital, with its corollary in the form of higher interest rates.

"Prices have continued to fall; but the fall has not been sufficient to offset the 'under-valuing' of the currencies of the sterling-dollar group. Imports have been rigorously restricted in the hope of improving trade balances; but the 'over-valuing' of the gold currencies has led to a contraction of trade and tourist traffic. The decline of economic activities and the contraction in revenue returns as a result of the deflation have had their effects on the balancing of budgets, and have led to increased taxation which has still further reduced the margin of profit and in some cases made it necessary to grant state subsidies to private enterprise. The heavy budget deficits have had to be met by borrowing in spite of the efforts made to cut expenditure."

Some Results of Devaluation

With regard to Belgium and Czechoslovakia, they are small industrial countries dependent on foreign trade. Belgium was obliged to devalue to end deflation, re-create possibilities of commercial profits, encourage the home market, and mitigate the banking crisis.

Czechoslovakia's object in devaluation was to adjust prices to world prices. The different results of the experiments of devaluation (16⅔ per cent in Czechoslovakia and 28 per cent in Belgium) are thus stated: "In Czechoslovakia the whole of the profit on the revaluation of the gold holdings of the National Bank went to repay state debts to the bank. In Belgium a part of the profit realized was made available for the benefit of the Belgian national economy. The improvement in the foreign trade of Czechoslovakia as a result of devaluation was not followed by any increase in the note circulation. In Belgium the note circulation increased, partly as a result of Belgian government action, and partly as a result of an influx of foreign capital. In Belgium, moreover, steps were taken to reduce the rate of interest on long-term investments.

100,000,000-Barrel Rise in Oil Use Is Seen in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil consumption in the United States this year should exceed 1935 by more than 100,000,000 barrels, justifying the current rate of output in the country of about 3,000,000 barrels daily, according to a survey by J. Meyer Jr. & Co., Inc. On the basis of long-term trends within the industry, consumption of crude oil should increase to a daily average of 3,200,000 barrels in 1938, the survey indicates.

On the basis of the country's current rate of consumption, storage is set at the lowest level in 15 years and adequate to supply our current needs for only 110 days, it was pointed out.

"The country's current capacity to produce in excess of present needs," the survey continues, "has resulted from the discovery of more oil during the past eight years than in any previous period in petroleum history.

"Today, the industry faces the necessity of discovering more than a billion barrels of oil every year to maintain reserves at present levels," the survey concluded. "This is the equivalent of ten fields, each capable of producing in excess of 100,000,000 barrels, and fields of this character are few and far between.

"These factors inevitably point to a day, in the not too distant future, when the industry will once more face the problem which has proven its principal concern during most of its history. This is not the control of domestic production, but its expansion to fill a constantly increasing national demand for crude oil and oil products.

"Such a period may be postponed for a good many years through the wider application of more scientific methods in searching for new oil fields and production from horizons deeper than any yet penetrated by the drill."

Big Radio Chains Avoid Usual Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—National Broadcasting's gross revenue from sales of time on its Red and Blue networks in August amounted to $2,422,431, a high record for an August. August usually shows a substantial decline from July, but this year the August revenue was only three-tenths of 1 per cent below July, and was 19.8 per cent greater than August, 1935.

Time sales on the Columbia Broadcasting System's network in August amounted to $1,232,588, or 40 per cent more than August last year, marking the eighth consecutive month of improvement over the previous corresponding month.

British Trusts Executive Here for Securities Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Denys Lowson, member of the banking house of Dawnay Day & Co., Ltd., of London and directing head of a $50,000,000 group of British investment trusts, is in the United States to discuss with investment bankers and investment trust managers here the most recent trends in American investment. He will also spend several weeks in Canada investigating the newsprint industry.

Housing Shortage, Higher Rents Seen

By the Associated Press

New York

AN ACUTE housing shortage coupled with "skyrocketing rents" was predicted at the annual convention of the New York State Savings Bank Association by Roy Wenzlick, of St. Louis.

Mr. Wenzlick, president of Real Estate Analysts, Inc., said current conditions pointed toward a real estate boom, but he added that a general increase in building will be delayed until the "distress property" now on the market is disposed of.

Mr. Wenzlick also said three factors were mainly responsible for real estate vacancies during the last few years; namely, doubling up of more than one family in the same quarters, a back to the land movement, and a greatly decreased marriage rate.

Treasury Sees U. S. Credit Firm On Any Move Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Official release by the Treasury Department here this morning of a detailed analysis of the relation of foreign credit and gold movements to American prosperity was promptly accepted as indication that important currency developments are expected abroad.

The general expectation is of course some form of franc revaluation, although there is no certainty as to what the details will be. There is much speculation as to whether or not the Treasury here is party to an agreement with the Bank of England to refrain from any retaliatory measures against the franc when it is devalued.

Timing Seen Significant

The timing of the Treasury analysis—in form of a letter signed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.—is considered particularly significant, since most of the nine-page document was an effort to show that American currency and credit are now so firmly established on national economic recovery that they cannot be damaged by anything that may happen abroad.

A letter to Mr. Morgenthau by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan provided the excuse for the Treasury release. The Senator had asked the question uppermost in many minds as the result of the large amount of foreign money now invested here. Suppose they should suddenly call their money back, the Senator asks in effect. Or, to put it the other way, supppose they should suddenly dump on the market all the American securities they hold?

Behind the question is the thought that in permitting this large volume of foreign capital to enter the United States a power is being given to other nations to injure the American economic structure—whether deliberately or by accident.

The Senator had asked Mr. Morgenthau in his original letter what the extent of this danger was, implying by his questions that the administration's gold policy had been a major stimulant to this influx of foreign money in the form of gold, and suggesting that recovery is in danger because of this situation.

Defends Gold Policy

There is of course the political aspect of the exchange, the Republican questioner implying that the New Deal's gold policy has resulted in jeopardizing American financial security. The answer is emphatic in denying all implications either of a wrong gold policy or of the existence of any danger.

Mr. Morgenthau holds, first, that it is not the gold policy, but rather the attractiveness of American securities backed by economic recovery here as contrasted with political unrest in Europe which has brought so much European money to the United States.

Of course much of this will go back to Europe, he concedes, when political stability returns, or if the relative value of currencies are changed by further devaluation abroad.

But, he insists, second, neither the volume of foreign investments, nor the future recall of some or all, constitutes any threat since the American financial system contemplates just such a shift and is constructed to adjust itself to any such development. In other words, let Europe take back its gold. Recovery cannot be damaged.

While the Morgenthau letter was probably written with a view primarily to the presidential election campaign and to meet the Republican pledge to put the dollar back on a rigid gold base, it is believed to have served a double purpose, and to have been released today primarily to offset in advance any fear which might result from French action on the franc.

U. S. Leather to Simplify Its Capital Structure

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of United States Leather Company have called a stockholders meeting for Nov. 10 to approve a plan for simplification of the capital structure providing for two classes of stock only, a 5 per cent convertible issue of $100 par, and a no-par common issue.

Under the plan each share of present prior preference stock will be exchanged for a half share of the new preferred plus five shares of the new common and $10 a share in cash. Each share of Class "A" stock will receive one share of new common stock, and each share of present common will be exchanged for one-third share of the new common, right of holders to accrued dividends will be relinquished by the exchange of stock.

Economics in the Campaign

More on the Surplus Tax—Illustrations of Its Incidence—A Check to New Enterprise by the Growing Concern

By H. B. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

dividends and for beginning a new reserve. But the undistributed profits tax steps in here. It adds just $94,500 to the tax load. For repaying its debts the industry will be taxed 20½ per cent of what it pays; for increasing pay rolls and employment it will be further taxed 20½ per cent on what it diverts for this purpose. And when all is added together a company which shows a profit of $500,000 will have left to distribute in dividends and to build up reserves against a rainy day precisely $12,000."

This illustration, I submit, reinforces the conclusions I reached in my article on the subject.

Governor Landon's indictment of the tax is not answered by Senator Robinson and Clark. The former describes the Landon promise of repeal as in effect a proposal to reduce the taxes on the big corporations, to "cut off $600,000,000 in much needed Federal revenue," and "to place the budget further out of balance." As the Democratic New York Times commented, "There is no reason why Mr. Landon's promise should be given this interpretation. Most of his hearers understood him to mean merely that he would oppose that particular kind of tax, substituting an increased tax on corporation income for the present surplus tax."

This—and some subsidiary measure to prevent evasion of personal surtax payments—is precisely what this column proposed during the debates on the surplus tax. And also what Senators Robinson and Clark once voted for themselves!

They were the members of the Senate that threw out the House bill for corporate surplus taxes and adopted in its place an increased corporate income tax rising to 18 per cent, with a tax that never went higher than 7 per cent on undistributed surpluses. Both Senators voted for this Senate bill. They and their colleagues preferred it to the House plan which eventually became law. Presumably they did so on the grounds offered by the sponsoring Senate committee that the House bill was "an entirely untried system, decidedly uncertain as to revenue yield;" that it would penalize many corporations not used by dominant stockholders for surtax avoidance; that it would prevent the growth of new corporations; that it would retard business expansion and employment; and that it tended to transfer corporate control from the officers and directors of individual corporations to the Government. The Senate committee majority also held that the Senate bill would yield $829,000,000 additional revenue or $26,000,000 more than the Treasury's estimate for the House bill.

It was curious, to say the least, that these two Senators should have been put up to rebut Governor Landon.

U. S. Gold Stocks Rise to New High Of $10,786,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reflecting a continued movement of gold from abroad, the Federal Reserve banks' weekly condition statement showed that monetary gold stock climbed to a new high level during the week ended Sept. 23.

On that date, the statement reported, monetary gold stocks reached $10,786,000,000, an increase of $24,000,000 over the preceding week and $1,489,000,000 over the like week a year ago.

Attributable in part to the gold stock rise, member bank reserve balances turned upward $19,000,000 to $6,225,000,000 during the week, or $989,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

A continued inflow of currency after Labor Day was seen in figures showing that money in circulation dropped $16,000,000 during the week to $6,239,000,000. The latter figure, however, still was $613,000,000 over the like week a year ago.

The condition statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Sept. 23 was $2,479,000,000, a decrease of $3,000,000, compared with the preceding week and an increase of $2,000,000, compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Expansion of Plants This Fall Runs Into Millions of Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Announcements appearing almost daily of plant expansion programs mounting into millions of dollars contradict the belief of many observers that election uncertainties would restrict plans to increase production facilities.

A list of the major programs announced this month has been prepared by the Standard Statistics Company and includes the following:

General Motors is spending $14,500,000 for machinery, tools and increased plant facilities to raise Buick's daily production capacity from 800 to 1000 cars.

E. I. du Pont is planning a $2,000,000 plant at North Baton Rouge for the manufacture of ethyl fluid, and has also completed plans for a substantial increase in capacity of the cellophane plant at Amptihill, Va.

Goodrich has let the contract for a new tire plant at Oaks, Penna., work to start at once.

Coca Cola is reported preparing to build a $1,000,000 plant at Kearny, N. J.

Industrial Rayon plans $3,000,000 Cleveland plant expansion for the production of cut staple fibre. This is in addition to the $7,500,000 continuous process mill, plans for which were announced early in the month.

Kelvinator will spend $600,000 to increase its production facilities by 25 per cent.

Packard is doubling its plant capacity at a cost of more than $5,000,000.

Republic Steel has let contracts for a new blast furnace at the Corrigan, McKinney works, to cost about $600,000

U. S. Steel is preparing six of its 12 National Tube Company open hearth furnaces at Lorain, Ohio, for rebuilding.

Canadian Pacific is reported contemplating the construction of four new ships at a cost of $60,000,000.

U. S. Lines is receiving bids on a 715-foot liner, expected to cost over $12,000,000.

Carloadings Have 12.8 P. C. Increase For Sept. 19 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Sept. 19 totaled 789,510 cars.

This was an increase of 89,651 cars, or 12.8 per cent compared with the preceding week; an increase of 82,690, or 11.7 per cent compared with a year ago, and an increase of 145,012, or 22.5 per cent compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Wk	Inc. Over Last Wk	Inc. Over Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	325,748	34,081	55,077
Less-than-carlot merchandise	170,423	21,513	5,316
Coal	136,986	15,791	3,907
Grain and grain products	33,075	*5,357	*9,474
Wstn districts	21,098	3,365	*9,479
Livestock	18,738	1,034	204
Wstn districts	15,403	1,167	696
Forest products	35,452	3,573	2,376
Ore	59,232	7,453	21,868
Coke	9,856	849	3,416

*Decrease.

Bankers Are Told They Must Regain Public Confidence

NEW YORK (AP)—Glenn Griswold, editor of "Business Week," told members of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York in convention that bankers have a "pressing responsibility to restore public confidence in banking and to resume leadership in their communities."

"It is a deplorable fact," he said, "that bankers have lost repute in the minds of the public as a whole.

"It would be easy to convince a thinking person that banking has acquitted itself creditably and that but for the extraordinary and at times heroic efforts of individual bankers, chaos might have been complete in this country.

"Savings banks and insurance companies hold within themselves a greater potentiality for good and can do more to revive public confidence in capitalism and the American system of business and contribute more toward the restoration of economic stability and social balance than any other business."

Remington Arms Reorganization

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Remington Arms Company, Inc. approved a plan of capital reorganization.

The plan will create 38,141 shares of preferred stock, 6 per cent cumulative, $100 par value, for the purpose of exchanging a share of same and 10 shares of common stock for each share of first preferred stock, 7 per cent cumulative, series A outstanding, eliminate the authorized issue of 200,000 shares of first preferred, 7 per cent stock and increase the authorized common stock from 3,400,000 shares to 7,600,000 shares.

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Landon Speech Attacks New Deal Reciprocity

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept 25 (AP)—The text of Gov. Landon's address here last night follows:

I am most happy to be with you here in the great Northwest. Many of your achievements stand as an inspiration to the rest of the country. You have developed to an unusual degree a system of combining dairying and general farming in such a way that it provides a year-round income and at the same time conserves the soil.

You have proved that farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations are an effective way for helping the income of the producer. The success of farm co-operation in Minnesota, Wisconsin and neighboring states is an epic chapter in American agriculture.

Tonight I am going to discuss the reciprocal trade program of the present Administration. I am going to discuss it from the point of view of the American farmer.

Farmers Expected Benefit

When this program was introduced by the present Administration our farmers were led to believe that it would be of particular benefit to them. They were told it was the only feasible way by which this country could regain its lost foreign markets. They were assured that it meant greater sales at better prices.

We have had only two years of this program. But within even that short time certain conclusions have been proved beyond all question. The reciprocal trade agreements made by this Administration have not benefited our farmers; they have hurt our farmers. They have not regained his markets for him; they have taken more of his markets away, both at home and abroad. They have not caused him to get better prices for his products; they have prevented him from getting as good prices as he otherwise would.

Recovery Delayed

In a word, the reciprocal trade program of the present Administration has delayed recovery for our farmers. It has sold the American farmer down the river.

I want to present the record of this destructive policy to you in some detail. Before doing so, however, there are two points that I want to make clear.

The first of these is that I am not opposed to reciprocal trade agreements. The general principle underlying them is simple. Under certain conditions it is to the mutual advantage of two countries to lift various commodities out of their general tariff program for special treatment. Both countries make concessions; both countries benefit. This is sound doctrine. In some cases it may be the only satisfactory method of meeting a situation. The Republican party recognizes this in its platform. It does not condemn the principle of reciprocity. It condemns only the kind of trade agreements now being made. It condemns them because they are injurious to American citizens and offensive to American principles.

Opposed to Isolation

The second point I want to make clear is that I am opposed to a policy of isolation. I want to see a prosperous world as well as a prosperous America. A healthy international trade is essential to world prosperity. And even more than this, world prosperity is good insurance against war.

I am convinced, too, that reasonable protection, which is so essential to our own well-being, is not detrimental to world prosperity.

At a time like the present, when economic nationalism is rampant, we cannot afford to scrap our economic defenses. We can be a good neighbor without giving away the latchkey to our door.

Trade Restrictions

The great enemy of world trade today is not the fair protection of efficient American producers and laborers. It is the war-inspired doctrine of isolation and its resulting demands for self-sufficiency. From this we get embargoes, exchange restrictions and trade quotas. These are the real hindrances to a healthy exchange of goods between nations. We must not join in this kind of madness. If we are to maintain our standard of living the channels of world trade must remain open.

Now let us consider some of the effects of the reciprocal trade program of the present Administration.

The dairy industry is a good example of how these agreements have injured the farmer. One of the important commodities developed by this industry is cheese. In one trade agreement after another the tariff has been lowered on cheese and our markets opened to foreign products.

Under the Canadian agreement, for instance, the tariff rate on Cheddar cheese—known to most of us as American cheese — was lowered from 7 to 5 cents a pound. No limit was placed on the amount that might come in at this reduced rate.

Now, what was the result of this agreement? Whereas in the first six months of 1935 we imported only 500,000 pounds of Canadian cheese, in the first six months of 1936 we imported nearly 4,000,000 pounds. This was an increase of over 700 per cent.

American Prices Fall

I do not have to tell the dairy farmer what happened. Down went the price on the American market. It fell from 17 cents to 12½ cents a pound in the first four months of the agreement. Is this what the present Administration meant when it said that the American farmer would get a better price for his products? It seems to me that the farmer would do better to trust the Republican party. We are pledged in our platform "to protect the American farmer against the imports of all livestock, dairy and agricultural products . . . which will depress American prices."

This is not the only example of damage done the dairy farmer. After long and painstaking effort the dairy industry got protection against the tropical oils and fats that compete with butter. But under the Brazilian agreement a new jungle product—babassu nuts and oils—is permitted to come into this country in direct competition with American dairy products. The Administration has not only placed the product on the free list, but also agreed that it will be exempt from any taxation.

Curb on Congress

This last point—exempting a product from taxation under a trade agreement—I want you to note with special care. It is an amazing provision. Because it signs away one of the most important powers of Congress—the power of taxation. In my opinion, there is no justification for the chief executive so limiting the legislation branch of our government.

Now I want to touch on one point that belongs in any discussion of the problems of dairy and livestock producers, although it has no direct relation to reciprocal trade agreements. I refer to the sanitary requirements covering these industries! Our federal and state governments, as well as the dairymen, have spent enormous sums in the eradication of contagious diseases of cattle. In addition we impose rigid standards for the care of barns and stock. Only one other country has made equal progress in this field. As a result of our standards, consumers can always rest assured of the quality and purity of the products of American dairy farms.

Unfortunately the same standards are not imposed on imported products. To correct this situation the Republican party is pledged "to impose effective quarantine against imported livestock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary regulations fully equal to those required of our own producers."

Cattle Tariff Reduced

Livestock producers and feeders have fared just as badly as the dairyman under the reciprocal trade agreements. In the Canadian agreement the tariff was reduced by one third on a sliding quota of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more. On calves there was an even greater cut!

Consider the contradictions in this policy. The Administration was trying to hold down the nation's supply of meat by restricting the production of hogs. Last fall it was warning livestock men that there would be increased supplies of cattle on the market this spring. And yet it proceeded to make concessions on Canadian cattle that would bring more of them into this country!

Such a program just doesn't make sense.

Beef Prices Fall

What happened? The Canadian agreement went into effect Jan. 1. Canadian cattle were rushed in and naturally prices fell. Here is the record: The first of January the average good grade steer of 900 to 1100 pounds was selling on the South St. Paul market at $9.75 a hundredweight. By June the price was down to $7.25 a hundredweight. On every occasion the biggest drop in prices followed the heaviest receipts of Canadian cattle.

This price decline was reflected in the cattle markets throughout the country. It wiped out the hope of any profit for thousands of cattle feeders in our middle western states.

In short, as a result of the policies of this Administration, there has been added to the drought and the depression another burden for the American farmer to carry—foreign competition. In spite of its promises, the present Administration has given American farmers the short end of the deal.

I have discussed only two of the casualties of the trade policies of this Administration. Numerous others might be listed. The Florida growers of early vegetables had their markets turned over to the cheap labor products of Cuba. The growers of cigar wrapper tobacco in the Connecticut valley lost out in the agreement with The Netherlands, as did the bulb industry in the Pacific Northwest. And the hope of increased domestic production of corn and potato starches were destroyed in the same agreement because tapioca and sago were bound on the free list!

Farm Imports Rise

Now let us look at some general results. Eight of these agreements have been in force long enough for us to see the results. In these cases, the imports of farm products have increased 84 per cent over a corresponding period prior to the agreements. Exports of farm products increased only 26 per cent. In other words, under these eight agreements, our imports increased more than three times as fast as our exports.

Today the exports of our farm products represent the smallest proportion of our foreign trade in the history of the nation. This is due in large measure to the confused and destructive policies of the Administration. With the most intelligent and capable farm population in the world, and with unsurpassed natural resources, we are now one of the largest importers not only of those things we do not produce, but of those we are adapted to produce. This is a scandalous situation!

Now why have the reciprocal trade agreements of this Administration had such destructive results? There are various reasons. One is the selection of countries with which the agreements have been made. As I said earlier, it is a basic principle of reciprocity, that such treaties be used to handle only those situations which cannot be met satisfactorily in the general tariff program! This means that reciprocity is valuable only when non-competing commodities are to be exchanged between two nations concerned.

That is, each country by means of such treaties makes it easier to trade the commodity of which it has a surplus, for something it needs from the other country. It never is a question, when the reciprocity principle is properly used, of making agreements on competing commodities.

This Administration has followed quite a different policy. Its most important agreement, that with Canada, is largely concerned with commodities in which our producers are in competition with Canadian producers. It is inevitable, therefore, that the effect of the agreement should be, not an increased trade on non-competing articles, but a reduction of tariffs on articles on which we do compete.

Republican Pledge

If an agreement is on non-competing articles there is the possibility of mutual advantage. But when it is made with a competitor, one side or the other is almost certain to lose.

Had the Administration been interested in using the principle of reciprocity in its proper manner it would have made agreements only with our customers. It wouldn't have made an agreement on agricultural products with our very good friend Canada, which in this field is a competitor, not a customer.

It is for this reason that the Republican platform pledges "to furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries, both as to exports and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer." To do this intelligently, we must know at all times the exact status of our trade with every nation—in other words, how we stand on the books so far as both consumers and competitors are concerned.

Star-Chamber Method

Another further major shortcoming of the trade program of this Administration is the method by which the agreements are made. It is a regular star-chamber proceeding. Those producers whose products may be covered by the agreements are given no real chance to make an effective presentation of their views. Hearings are held, it is true, but from the point of view of producers they amount to little. They amount to little for the simple reason that the Administration refuses to divulge what commodities are under consideration. All the potential witness knows is that an agreement is being considered.

Any one of thousands of commodities may be the subject of negotiation. The witness has to take his chance. If he is interested in only one commodity his job is easy. In testifying, he may be wasting his time, since that commodity may not be under consideration at all, but at least his case is presented. If he is interested in a hundred commodities, the situation is different. He must, if he wants his views considered, present a brief on each of the hundred.

Of course, in actual practice the producer interested in a large number of commodities does not present a brief on all of them. He knows, in the first place, that there is little chance they will be read. Besides, there is an easier way to handle the situation. This is to have his foreign correspondent find out from the foreign government with which the agreement is being negotiated what commodities are under discussion. The little fellow, unable to afford a foreign representative, is the one who gets stuck. This is still another one of those millstones that this Administration has placed around the necks of our small producers.

Charity to Competitors

Another major shortcoming of these agreements is the use of the unconditional most - favored national principle. This principle, when wisely followed by the leading commercial nations, is a proper and wholesale way of promoting international trade. But today most nations have ceased to use the principle. In consequence, when we apply it, we are making a concession to foreign nations without getting anything in return. This is not reciprocity. It is charity paid for by American producers.

One more point on the making of these agreements: This is the question of whether it was wise for Congress to give the President such sweeping powers. Under our Constitution, if these agreements are commercial treaties, they should be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. On the other hand, if they are simply revisions of our tariff laws, they come under the revenue provisions of the Constitution. In this case they should be approved by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

The present Administration has chosen to ignore both these courses. There is no legislative approval of the agreements before they go into effect. They are simply imposed upon the public. That is not representative government.

These policies have got to stop. The way to trade is to trade, and let me tell you this—we Republicans are going to trade, not against, but in the interest of, American producers. In too many of the present agreements we are the fellow who got the blind horse.

We have got to stop destroying the market of our farmers. The Republican party is pledged to protect the American market for the American farmer.

This does not mean that we propose to prohibit the importation of commodities which we cannot grow at reasonable cost to consumers. It means that in the case of farm products we will not permit the shelves of our stores to be filled with foreign commodities suited to our soil and climate. It means we will not permit unnecessary imports of such products as meats, dairy and poultry products, grains and such fruits and vegetables as we can grow to good advantage.

Interchange of Goods

We require many things which we either do not produce or can produce only at great cost. In turn, we produce many products in greater abundance than we can use. The interchange of these two classes of goods is essential to our well-being.

We must not reduce farm production in this country to the needs of the domestic market. This is the doctrine of despair. It would mean the abandonment of at least one out of every 10 acres of our developed farm land. It would mean less production to be divided among an increasing farm population. In short, it would mean a lower standard of living and a greatly increased relief load in the rural districts.

The Republican party refuses to accept this philosophy of despair. It believes in making it possible for the farmer to plant full crops. It believes in increasing the demand for farm products, not reducing the supply. It believes the American farmer worthy of prosperity.

Book Censorship Puts Australians In Separate Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—One of the most controversial subjects in Australia is the matter of the Federal Government's policy on book censorship, particularly anything pertaining in any degree to political creeds.

Prof. Walter Murdoch of the University of Western Australia expressed himself on the question before the local branch of the Australian Students' League, at the meeting inaugurating that body in this State.

For a long time there has been considerable speculation as to the personnel of the secret committee entrusted by the Minister of Customs with the responsibility of selecting for Australian readers suitable literature.

Professor Murdoch defined a generally applauded description of the censor as "some whippersnapper in a government department, able of his profound wisdom and his wide knowledge of literature, to say what books we may and what books we must not read." He later referred to the present censorship as being "ridiculous" because "some of the greatest works of modern literature have been banned by these illiterates."

A spirited retaliation followed from the State Collector of Customs, H. St. G. Bird, who gave to the public for the first time details of the committee, which proved to consist of Sir Robert Garran, formerly solicitor general for the Commonwealth, Dr. L. H. Allen and Prof. J. M. Haydon.

Interviewed concerning the mention of Sir Robert Garran's name, Professor Murdoch stated that to credit Sir Robert with the decisions as enforced at present was to insult that gentleman's intellectuality.

Original Wagner Score Discovered in Bavaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger.—An excerpt from the pianoforte score of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," with corrections made in his own handwriting by the composer, Richard Wagner, and a letter written by him, were recently reported to have been discovered in a school in Bavaria.

Once the property of Ludwig Eberle, the orchestral conductor, they were later handed on to his brother, who was a teacher in the Swabian district in which the manuscripts have now been found. Wagner is said to have presented the pianoforte score to Eberle as an appreciation of the help which the conductor rendered at the première of "Die Meistersinger."

West Australian Gold Draws Town Lot Bidders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Minister for Lands M. F. Troy has announced that the first sale of lots at the new town site of Big Bell had been most successful. Seventy-five lots were offered at upset prices ranging from £15 to £40 each for business and residential purposes.

Big Bell is the name of the town site, known also as Coodardy, where the American Smelting & Refining Corporation is installing its new plant for the working of the huge low-grade gold deposits, near to the present town of Cue.

American Poetic Growth Declared By Masefield Yet to 'Reach Its Apex'

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—John Masefield, the British Poet Laureate, spoke American Sept. 23 to describe his beliefs concerning America's literary future.

As he sailed for home on the Queen Mary, after attending Harvard university's Tercentenary celebration, he was asked if he thought the United States would produce poets of classical caliber.

"You bet it will," answered the man whose writings are models of the King's English. "America has not yet reached its apex of poetic development."

Conant Goes for Month

Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard university, also sailed for England. "I am going purely for a rest," he said, "and I shall be gone about a month."

With him was Mrs. Conant. They traveled cabin class, transferring their bookings at the last moment from the tourist class, in which it originally had been announced they would journey.

Mrs. Beryl Markham, the British woman who flew the Atlantic solo early this month, returned home on the Queen Mary. In contrast to the slacks and silk shirt she wore when she arrived in New York, she was gowned expensively and wore a cluster of orchids.

She left a day before her friend, James Mollison, whose wrist watch she wore on her flight, is to arrive in New York. Mr. Mollison is expected to attempt another trans-Atlantic crossing.

Little Betty Sze, the daughter of the Chinese ambassador to the United States, had a stateroom on the same deck as Mr. Masefield. Her father, the ambassador, accompanied her on board and bade her good-by.

Betty attends the Cheltenham Ladies College in England, but spends her summers at the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Landon Scores New Deal Policy On Reciprocity

(Continued from Page 1)

imports and prices which he described as falling from $9.75 to $7.25 a hundredweight in June. The New Deal answer is that the drop is less on grades imported from Canada than on other grades, indicating that the slump was caused largely by drought cattle being dumped on the market. Moreover, they say the price is twice as high now as it was in 1934, and that imports are even now only half as great as they were in 1929.

For many groups, within and without the Republican party, the candidate's speech on tariff policy was one of the most-eagerly awaited in the entire campaign. The substantial support behind the reciprocal trade program which exists in Republican circles caused the candidate to attempt to satisfy divergent viewpoints.

Governor Landon thus found himself riding two horses in his Minneapolis speech:

1. Necessity of backing up the Republican party's strong official propaganda throughout the nation, that the reciprocal treaties are destroying domestic and foreign markets for the farmer.

2. Need of adhering to the theory of reciprocal treaties, which is warmly espoused by many Republican liberals as well as by the business leaders of export industry.

The dual necessity produced what many critics were quick to call inconsistencies in the Minneapolis speech. But once more, as in every one of Governor Landon's concrete addresses to date, it is necessary to distinguish between, the rhetorical arguments that catch the headlines, and the equally definite but less blatant implications contained in his logic.

Thus, Governor Landon made several broad commitments toward an expanding world trade. He said:

1—I am not opposed to reciprocal trade agreements. 2—I am opposed to a policy of isolation— a healthy international trade is essential to world prosperity. 3—The unconditional most-favored-nation principle when followed by the leading commercial nations is a proper and wholesome way of promoting international trade.

He did not condemn tariff-making by the executive side of the Government, so long as the Congress has a chance to approve or disapprove of what is done.

These points were proffered as the basis for a liberal trade policy. They were Governor Landon's concessions to the Charles P. Tafts, the Henry Haskells, the Ogden Millses in his party who approve the general idea of trade agreements. (Mr. Taft is a close adviser; Mr. Haskell edits the low-tariff Kansas City Star, one of Governor Landon's principal supporters.)

But to the George Peeks or the Joseph Grundys, Governor Landon also held out much encouragement. He disapproved of all trade agreements which permit the entrance of farm products that can be grown in the United States. He sought to prove that the American market is being inundated with such products, that the price of cheese and of beef had been driven downward by commodities entering under the trade treaties. He condemned "star chamber" methods of making these treaties. He declared that while the most-favored-nation principle was sound, it should not be applied by the United States at this time.

Judgment on Governor Landon's tariff speech is properly made in editorial columns, but in his own entourage there are sharp divisions of opinion reflected in the two lines of argument the candidate used. Not all of his advisers would agree with many statements in the Minneapolis speech. The chief place for diverse interpretation comes in deciding what proportion of recent farm imports were caused by the trade agreements, what proportion by domestic needs resulting from crop restriction, and what proportion simply because of drought-shortages.

Democratic Argument

Sympathizers with the present Administration's program claim that most of these imports resulted from the drought, and the natural pull exerted by improved prices in the United States. That argument doubtless will be presented by Democratic spokesmen soon.

The emergent fact from the Minneapolis speech is that Governor Landon has not burnt the bridges behind him which might lead to a reciprocal treaty program of his own. He has, it is true, roundly condemned many concessions and features which to some seem an inescapable part of any trade program. His headline-phrases, such as "Selling the American farmer down the river," are so strong and striking that they might lead to charges of inconsistency later. Governor Landon also said, "The way to trade is to trade," and the "Administration should have made agreements only with its customers," and then condemned the agreement with Canada—the second-best customer of the United States.

Perhaps the most important—but submerged—fact is that Governor Landon does not condemn executive tariff-making so long as there is some ratification or check in Congress. He does not advocate return of the time-worn log-rolling method of producing tariff bills in Congress, where every individual interest gets its way, and the composite effect does not jibe with the national interest. Presumably—his friends declare—Governor Landon would favor tariff-making authority granted to the tariff commission with some check by Congress.

The political effects of the Minneapolis speech seem likely to be large and satisfying in this area. It struck responsive chords in the audience in the Minneapolis auditorium, several thousands more standing in and outside the hall. The occasion was spectacular and as the Kansas Governor began, innumerable yellow slips of paper bearing his name snowed down on the throng. They cheered the candidate's every striking statement.

Republicans Claim State

Minnesota leaders say the state is safely Republican. Former Gov.

Mrs. Landon Showered With 'Sunflower' Gifts

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Alfred M. Landon has an antique china collection because she likes it—and a sunflower collection because she can't help it.

Gifts ranging from a lawn sprinkler to a hand-crocheted rug poured in yesterday on the wife of the Republican Presidential nominee. The spray of the sprinkler is in sunflower design. The rug is shaped like one. Selection of the Kansas sunflower as an emblem for her husband's campaign caused it all.

The involuntary collection already includes: several pecks of sunflower seeds; painted wooden sunflowers to stick in the lawn; a table lamp with a shade dotted with painted sunflowers; a sunbonnet fashioned like a sunflower; brown smocks with sunflower buttons; children's frocks embroidered with sunflowers; men's ties with sunflower designs; paintings of sunflowers; photographs of sunflowers; pots of sunflowers.

On and on it goes—and she likes china.

Theodore Christianson, who is running for the United States Senate, introduced Governor Landon with a strong speech, and seems on the way to victory. A severe strike is underway here, but if anything this enhances Republican chances by arousing fears and premonitions of labor troubles under Farmer-Labor or Democratic auspices.

Here and there on Minneapolis streets, Governor Landon ran into boos and cries of "Roosevelt"—almost the first he has heard. But this hostility is a drop in the bucket compared to the greeting received by the last Republican presidential candidate who visited the Twin Cities.

In early November, 1932, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover rode three miles in the cold twilight along St. Paul streets lined with largely hostile demonstrators, whose jeers and cries were constantly ringing in their ears. Governor Landon scarcely heard half-a-dozen such cries. Other Democratic cries he has heard along the way—and there were several around Des Moines, Iowa, and in Minnesota towns—are partly from prankish youths, and partly honest expressions from men in overalls.

The Minneapolis rally testified to the virility of the Republican organization here, and was the best possible augury of success in this state in November. But in Wisconsin, where Governor Landon ventured today, it is another story. Observers believe that combined La Follette and Democratic strength here makes the state a hard nut to crack for Mr. Landon. But the Kansas Governor—doubtless for that very reason—is taking two whole days here, wandering up and down the state, speaking at over a dozen cities, and doing his best to capture the state's dozen electoral votes.

Acts of Segregation In South Africa Hit By Native Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af.—Criticism of the native policy of the Union of South African Government was voiced by Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, himself a native, in his presidential address to the All-African convention here.

Guided by the philosophy of self-preservation of the white races, Professor Jabavu said, the Union Parliament had, since its inception, registered no fewer than 36 pieces of color bar legislation against the natives. The latest effort had been the Natives Representation Act, followed by the Native Land and Trust Act. The idea of self-preservation of the Europeans was superseding Christianity, he claimed.

This year's Union budget had astounded everyone, the speaker continued, by its "totally callous neglect" of consideration for the poorest section of the population and the showering of gifts on the rich. And the surplus, he alleged, had been obtained from cheap black labor.

Also, Professor Jabavu continued, while farmers were privileged to feed their cattle and pigs with maize sold to them at 5s. a bag, destitute natives had to pay 18s.

Professor Jabavu suggested to the convention that all the new acts should be boycotted. He exhorted the natives to find escape from poverty by self-help, to go in for education and take up law, commerce, and first-class farming. Segregation and color bars must go, he declared.

Yorkshire Bracken Destroyer Clears 15 Acres a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, Eng.—A simple but effective device to deal with the bracken, which threatens to make large tracts of moorland in Great Britain valueless, has been invented by Capt. V. H. Holt of this Yorkshire town.

If bracken once gets a start, heather, grass and everything else disappears, and little use has as yet been found for the bracken itself. But it has been found that if the young shoots are mown down or bruised three times in the first and twice in the second year, the plants will die out. But this mowing is an expensive, and on rough land a difficult job to carry out effectively.

Captain Holt's device consists of a heavy squared steel bar fitted with bearings at each end to hook onto traces so that it revolves when dragged along. This is drawn over the sprouting bracken by a horse or tractor.

A four-foot bar of four inches diameter has been found suitable for so bruising the young bracken as to prevent further growth. This can be drawn by a horse over rough, hilly country at a rate of about 15 acres a day. Captain Holt states that sheep graziers in this neighborhood are enthusiastic as to the efficiency of the device.

Boston 'Vigilantes' To War on Graft, Mansfield Urges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Sept. 25—When the Virginia City stage of Wells and Fargo had been held up for the third time and the outlaws escaped to the Barbary Coast to divide their booty, those standing for law and order in San Francisco formed the Vigilantes, and a new era of progress dawned in the West.

Today, as if from the pages of a post-gold-rush western history, came the suggestion from Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and a joint committee representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston Real Estate exchange that Vigilantes be organized in Boston.

Instead of guns and nooses these 1936 Vigilantes would be armed with pencils, expert knowledge and legal skill. Instead of desperadoes that threaten their safety the Boston Vigilantes will combat elements of malfeasance and graft that seem to menace their homes and businesses.

Quabbin Contract

The proposal that Vigilantes be formed grows out of the Mayor's action in mobilizing Boston officials to block the Quabbin "gift" contracts. These contracts were held to be invalid by Attorney General Paul A. Dever and were characterized by him as a serious breach of the public trust. The attorney general held the contracts, let by two Democratic members of the Metropolitan District Water Commission, might have cost the metropolitan taxpayers $400,000.

Since this sum was saved through the raising of protests, the Mayor and the joint committee now suggest that the forming of a permanent committee of Vigilantes to seek such savings and to guard against graft would be in order. It is proposed that the committee be named from or by officials of the various cities and towns that comprise the metropolitan district.

Plan May Be Extended

While this would limit their work to the immediate Boston area and particularly to affairs of the water commission, it is pointed out that if the plan proves effective it can easily be extended elsewhere. It is remembered that Vigilantes were organized all over the West soon after the California inception.

Need for such a committee was emphasized today by Augustus P. Loring Jr., chairman of the joint Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate committee.

The committee report deplored the fact that there is no permanent co-operative arrangement among municipalities in dealing with legislative and administrative issues arising out of metropolitan district activities.

Co-operative action on the part of the metropolitan communities might also be extended to deal with the constant flood of legislative petitions for new metropolitan park and boulevard projects. Many of these projects are unnecessary or of very limited value, but when authorized they add to the tax bills of all the municipalities in the district."

General Classified

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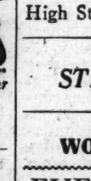

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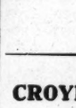

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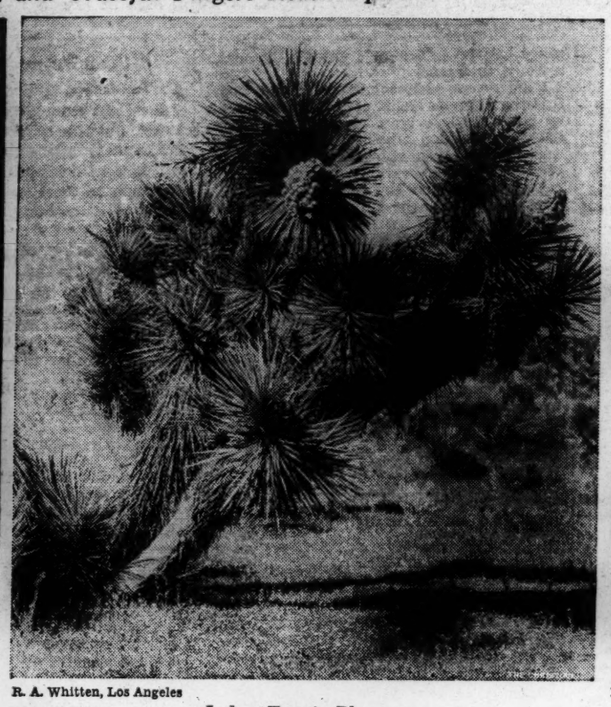
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

From the Nature Album—*Sturdy, Sharp, and Graceful Fingers Reach Upward*

By MEMBERS OF THE MONITOR CAMERA CLUB

Alvin E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee
California's Redwoods



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Quotation For Today

ONE'S heart is happy only when it is blameless.—GOETHE.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TOWARD the latter part of the week we turn our attention to the more difficult types of cryptograms. "Home Run Bob" of Chicago refers to a recent puzzle which is bringing in good answers as he shares today's crypt.

JYDRTQTLNXYX XMTZQI

"XMFWUJS YMJNW YJJYM" TS

DTZW "HTSSJHYNAJX" UZEEQJ.

BJ'QQ BJFW TZY F INHYNTSFWD

ESI BWNYJ DTZ F GTTP.

The single letter should be of great help in breaking this message.

2. Letter Changing

THE change from HEAD to FOOT, originally presented in 6 moves, has brought many responses in five moves: Head, Heat, Beat, Boat, Boot, Foot. Among others, these came from readers in Los Angeles, Oakland and Berkeley, Calif., Hinsdale, Ill., New York city and Boston, Mass. And in the meantime, the Football changes of a few days ago reminded a Quincy (Mass.) reader that it's also time for fall housecleaning. At least, here are the changes presented. Can anyone do them in fewer moves:

HOUSE to CLEAN in 7 moves.
FLOOR to SWEEP in 8 moves.
PAINT to SCRUB in 8 moves.
MATS to WASH in 3 moves.
GLASS to SHINE in 7 moves.
WELL to DONE in 4 moves.

And, "Well done!" we'd say if you complete them all. Remember, change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Missing Letters

THIS is shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader: What 3 letters, in their same order, added to the following, fore and aft, will produce an acceptable 10-letter word?

AILM

4. How Many Weights

HERE'S another from an Ottawa, Ont., reader: What is the fewest number of weights by which an even number of pounds can be weighed from 1 pound to 121 pounds?

5. Rebus

LONG unheard from, the Monitor's Ticker Room breaks into print again. A word of 4 letters is represented here in rebus form.

LLLLLLLLLLLL

You will have to look up for this one.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

A King's Pledge

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLES XII of Sweden often drank to excess; and one day, while very much intoxicated, he treated the queen, his mother, with great disrespect. The next day, on being informed of his rudeness, the king took a glass of wine and went to the queen's room.

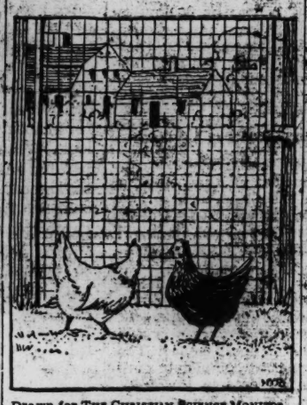
"Madame," said the king, "I have been told that yesterday in my cups I forgot myself toward you. I have come to ask your pardon. And to prevent a recurrence I drink this glass to your health; it shall be the last during my life."

He kept his word; and from that day he never tasted wine. It is said that in later years no king was ever called upon to endure greater hardships, and no man ever enjoyed better health, than this cold-water king.

Children's Corner

Farmer Ben Keeps His Hens Waiting

IT WAS a fine September morning in Farmer Ben's henyard. The hens were running or walking about, scratching gravel, or conversing with each other as hens do when they are not running or scratching. Now and then a rooster crowed a proud crow, or a hen cackled to tell everybody that she had just laid an egg. But Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's most intelligent hens, stood at the henyard gate looking out through the wire netting toward the door of Farmer Ben's farmhouse.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Looked Through the Wire Netting

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It must be ten o'clock.
And so it must be time for us
To take our daily walk."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Impatient I am not.
Indeed so far as patience goes
I think I have a lot."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"And so have I, my dear.
I'm only wondering a bit
Why he has not got here."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"He may have overslept.
And so his time to let us out
Can not be strictly kept."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I saw him leave the house
Just after six o'clock to go
And milk the pretty cows."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Pray pardon me, but I'm
Not sure at all that 'cows' and 'house'
Make quite a perfect rhyme."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I'm rather doubtful too.
But they're the best I had just then
And so they had to do."

Emmaline and Susabet were waiting for Farmer Ben to open the gate so that they could go out and about and see what was going on in the great world outside the henyard. Most hens wouldn't have cared what was going on outside the henyard, but would have been perfectly satisfied to stay at home and scratch gravel.

But not Emmaline and Susabet. After they had done their day's work and each laid a nice egg for Farmer Ben they liked to go out and about. And Farmer Ben was so pleased with them that every morning, at ten o'clock he came and opened the gate to let them out, and then just before sunset he came and opened the gate to let them in. But this morning he was later than usual.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I saw the children go
To school. They had their study books,
Soldiers is now, I know."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"They learn arithmetic.
I wish we could have gone to school
When each was but a chick."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"The little thoughts it quickens.
But nobody has ever thought
Of having schools for chickens."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"They'd have to get a hen
Well qualified for teaching school.
But here comes Farmer Ben."

So it was. Farmer Ben came in a great hurry, swinging his bunch of keys.

"Good morning, good morning, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben, unlocking the gate. "Sorry to have kept you waiting. Couldn't be helped. Just as I was coming out wife noticed a button off my overalls. And nothing would do but that she must find a button and sew it on at once."

Benefactor

AS THE sun does not wait for prayers and incantations that he may rise, but shines at once, and is greeted by all: so neither wait thou for applause, and shouts, and eulogies, that thou mayst do well—but be a spontaneous benefactor and thou shalt be beloved like the sun.
—*Epictetus.*

Brevities

New Yorker: Italian soldiers who fought in Ethiopia are to get a bonus of sixteen dollars apiece. A good American wouldn't even save his county for that money.

St. Louis Star-Times: Progress of a great man: (1) Quits shining his own shoes. (2) Quits writing his own letters. (3) Quits writing his own speeches.

Milwaukee Journal: A ship even longer than the Queen Mary may be built on the Clyde. To get this one out it may be necessary to take Scotland apart.

Detroit News: An English lecturer embarking on a tour of the United States says Americans don't know how to use their leisure. Hence English lecturers.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Old Friends in New Guises!

A pebble, in a state of circumvolution, acquires no lichens.

Feathered bipeds of similar plumage will live gregariously.

Why should the smaller domestic utensils accuse the larger of nigrotude?

Too great a number of culinary assistants may impair the flavor of the consommé.

The capital of the papal states was not constructed in a diurnal revolution of the globe.

Preparedness

Wife: "What's the idea of poking the broom in the baby's face this morning?"

Hubby: "I just wanted to get him used to kissing his grandfather."—*Cotton Ginners' Journal.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tomato Juice

IN most tomato patches there are many small-sized fruits that would be used to make fine juice. It is a mistake to waste them, for they can contribute materially to a well-filled cellar by the following recipe:

Scald, drain, peel, and run through a fruit press small ripe tomatoes. Bring the resulting juice to a boil in a granite kettle, add two teaspoons of salt to each gallon of juice. Let boil three minutes, pour into scalding hot glass jars, and seal immediatly. After storing, I make it a point not to move the jars again. My record is hundreds of cans, but never one to spoil.

This year, in spite of a certain amount of irrigation, the dry weather is going to cause many undersized tomatoes. I shall can for four others besides ourselves.

(It may be noted that tomato juice and the pulp naturally separate—the liquid in the top of the the can will be a clear yellow after settling has taken place. The same thing occurs in tin cans, though you may not have realized it.) Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

Isn't It So?

He was an ordinary sort of chap, and it embarrassed him to think that all these people would rise to attention the moment he approached. He was sensitive, and he really disliked all this fuss on his account—especially as he knew that the move was not really popular, and that only a sense of duty impelled his fellow-citizens to stand when his arrival was signaled.

He wished it was possible to avoid it all, but it was always the same—whenever he entered a cinema it seemed that the only seats available were right in the middle of the row.—*London Opinion.*

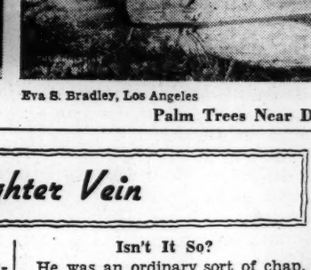
Reason for Silence

A young candidate for the Navy was being examined by a board of admirals. One of the "intelligence" questions fired at him was: "What kind of animals eat grass?"

No reply.

"Surely you can answer a simple question like that!" snapped one of the admirals. "Now, then, what kind of animal eats grass?"

"Animal!" gasped the candidate. "I thought you said 'admiral'!"—*Service Magazine.*



—Humorist

Guide: "Now in 1272 Simon de Montfort besieged the castle—"
Schoolmaster: "Wrong! Next boy!"

Any Ship in a Storm

The gentleman walked out of his New York club and called to the man in uniform who was standing in front. "Taxi," he directed.

The man in uniform looked surprised. "I'm sorry, sir," he stated, "but I'm not the doorman here. I'm a naval officer."

The gentleman cried: "All right then, get me a boat. I've got to get home."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

BY GIVING flowers to acquaintances in appreciation of good deeds, a former charwoman has won city-wide fame; and although she is in her seventy-sixth year, her example continues to bless all who come in contact with her.

A widow, and the sole support of three sons, she not only found time to keep her own home tidy as well as those of her employers, but also to maintain a large flower garden, famous because it contained only highly fragrant blooms. Florists have marveled at her ability to grow hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and narcissus—her favorite flowers—with unfailing regularity and abundance every season.

Whenever she learned that any of her friends, employers, or acquaintances had rendered any acts of kindness, she always made it a point to present to them bouquets of flowers. However, there were never cards accompanying the floral gifts by which the donor could be identified. The giving was accomplished as impersonally as possible.

It is pleasant to add that one of her granddaughters, six years of age, has now, without advice or prompting, volunteered to give away flowers that she raises in the tiny plot that was made available to her by the janitor of the apartment house in which she lives.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Counting Political Chickens*

By LE PELLEY

WITH HYMIE DOBSON ALSO RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT I HAD BETTER GET SOME MORE VOTES.... HOW MANY HAVE I NOW ??
60
GO ...THAT IS NOT VERY MANY, IS IT !!
TUT TUT ... IT IS PLENTY THE WAY I FIGURE IT OUT....
THOSE 60 CHILDREN WILL GROW UP AND GET MARRIED..... THAT OUGHT TO BRING THE TOTAL TO 120
EVEN 120 WOULD NOT SCARE ANYONE
BUT WAIT.... LOOK AT MY FIGURES HERE.... IF EACH OF OUR VOTERS INFLUENCES TWO PEOPLE, THAT MAKES 360 !!!
HMMM..
AND DON'T FORGET THAT THESE PEOPLE WILL HAVE HUSBANDS AND WIVES, AND THAT RAISES IT TO 480 VOTES -- THEN FIGURING TWO OR THREE CHILDREN PER FAMILY IT BRINGS THE TOTAL CLOSE TO 2000 VOTES !
AND I'M NOT THROUGH FIGURING YET !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*An Ounce of Prevention—*"

By CARMACK

Sponge was all hot and bothered today - Some of her feline friends have been telling her about a cat-chasing dog that's around in the neighborhood—
And she lost no time warning Buzzy to stay close to his home and keep a sharp lookout for strange dogs—
She even made him practice climbing trees in a hurry -
And she wasn't satisfied until he could do it like an expert—
Just the same I think she is making a mountain out of a molehill and I wiggled my tail and told her so—

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Like Calls to Like" (W. J. G.)—We are indebted to the following readers for sending in the complete poem which this inquirer is seeking: Mrs. C. M. C., Albany, N. Y.; Miss B. De L., Woodhaven, N. Y.; Miss H. S. S., Los Angeles, Calif.; the Hon. Lady F. P., Boston.

Like Calls to Like

If you walk as a friend, you will find a friend wherever you choose to fare;
If you go with mirth to a far strange land, you will find that mirth is there.
For the strangest part of this queer old world is that like will join with like,
And who walks with love for his fellowmen an answering love will strike.

If you walk in honor, then honest men will meet you along the way;
But if you be false, you will find men false wherever you chance to stray.
For good breeds good, and the bad breeds bad; we are met by the traits we show.
Love will find a friend at the stranger's door where hate would find a foe.

For each of us builds the world he knows, which only himself can spoil;
And an hour of hate or an hour of shame can ruin a life of toil.
And though to the utmost ends of the earth your duty may bid you fare,
If you walk with truth and a friendly heart, you will find friends waiting there.

Edgar A. Guest in The Red Book

Quotations (M. M. R.)—This inquirer recalls the following quotations, and is asking our readers to assist in determining the source:

My palace of dreams has collapsed, but out of the debris I am building a cathedral.

All the water in the seven seas cannot sink a ship unless it gets on the inside.

From the Persian: The shell was not filled with pearls until it became content (i. e., ceased from unrest).

We shall be grateful for any light which our corps of assistants may be able to shed on these lines.

Horse Sense

SOME drivers need less horsepower and more horse sense.—*Lorimer.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Shaking Up China

THE shootings which have drawn another Japanese landing party to Shanghai occurred in a region which is really non-China. The area is the International Settlement of Shanghai. A century ago the Chinese set aside this area, then a swamp, for foreigners to live in. In time this swamp became one of the greatest seaports. And, more by usage than actual agreement, it grew into a kind of self-governing republic. The nations, including the Chinese and the Japanese, share in this government.

It is this government that would normally be held responsible for the killing which has led the Japanese to send more naval forces to Shanghai. Japan, however, will overlook this fact. Such a view of the matter would not suit its present purposes. Japan, therefore, will regard the incident as one in a succession of Chinese "provocations"—the sixth murder since early July.

The Government which will be held responsible for the Shanghai incident as well as the other outrages is the Chinese Government in Nanking. Much more than reparation will be required. This is a custom in dealing with China which came into fashion a long time before the Japanese themselves began to practice it. In the '90's, for instance, Germany used the murder of two German missionaries as the warrant for purloining a slice of Shantung province. What is the new Japanese objective? Precisely what it has been for months past. It is a further encroachment in North China, which is rapidly becoming another Manchuria. This may require to be summarized by Nanking's sanction. And, doubtless, Japan also will insist upon the acceptance of what used to be called Hirota's five points.

The main point in the Hirota list is the last one. This requires China to accept Japan's "collaboration" in rooting out communism in China. The point seems harmless enough. But, as elsewhere, communism is used as the justification for all manner of repressive measures. For instance, if this point had already been accepted, it would probably have sanctified in Japanese eyes a Japanese police occupation of all the areas in which outrages have occurred. Moreover, it would have enabled Japan to fight the Communist armies in Northwest China as China's agent. Japan would have been sworn in as the policeman of China by the Chinese themselves.

In the face of Japan's demands Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the Nanking Government, has backed and filled with masterly inactivity. The Japanese now seem to be on the eve of putting him in a position where he can do so no longer. He will probably have to come to some decision. Nobody at this distance, or even in China, can determine from Chiang's past record what that decision will be. One can only speculate.

Incidents which are separated from one another by the entire length and breadth of China appear to show anti-Japanism is seething among the Chinese. Will the Generalissimo decide to channel this hostility by leadership and organization? Back in 1932 this question was asked when the Cantonese forces under Gen. Tsai Ting-kai offered their amazing resistance to the Japanese in the Shanghai area. Then General Chiang held back. Today he must be regretting that hesitation. For there may be no alternative in the present thrust of Japanese pressure but to resist or succumb.

Sleuthing Among the Cyclops

ULYSSES on his tortuous way home from Troy, as one reads in a translation of the Odyssey, stopped at an island where

> giant sized and free
> From all constraint of law, the Cyclops dwell,

and narrowly escaped being eaten by one of them. It was his most terrifying adventure. Homer no doubt derived the unpleasant islander from the Grecian tradition of a race of giants, builders of ancient stone walls that came to be known as Cyclopean. A distinguished characteristic of the Cyclops was that he had but one eye. Passing from mythology to entomology, there is now a one-eyed flea called a Cyclops.

And now comes the news that archaeologists of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, excavating ancient ruins not far from Baghdad, have found the bas-relief portrait of a Cyclops. "His one eye clearly engraved on his forehead," says a description of this archaeological find, ". . . emanating rays, indicated that he was a demon of light or fire." Ulysses, as reported by Homer, said nothing about such rays, which he would certainly have noticed, nor regarded Polyphemus, his particular Cyclops, as any kind of a god.

But the archaeological find carries Grecian mythology further back. The earlier Cyclops, whose portrait is certainly no later than about 2100 B. C., was even then a demon of the old school, dressed after a fashion current in Mesopotamia several centuries earlier. Thus it follows, says the archaeologist, that he was a well-established figure in Babylonian mythology and that ancient Greeks borrowed ideas, erroneous or otherwise, from more ancient Babylonians.

An Iron Sphinx?

EITHER man will master the machine, or the machine will master man. Such, in effect, was the conclusion of M. Edouard Herriot in addressing the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Geneva. The development of a mechanized civilization may prove to be good or bad, precisely as we adapt our economic system to the new conditions. We cannot stop that development; it is therefore for us to see to it that there is adequate distribution and increasing consumption.

The more the problem of the machine is considered, the more fundamental it will be seen to be. If it is not solved, it is capable of smashing civilization. For if machines take the place of men (as they are doing, for even in the countries which are now recovering economically unemployment persists), there must be revolt, in which anything may happen. One has only to look at the world today to observe the ominous signs of social dislocation. The paradox of greater production and greater poverty will infallibly have explosive effects whose consequences will be far more serious than appears to be anticipated.

Yet the alternative to social disaster does not appear difficult. It is nothing less than the gradual emancipation of mankind from arduous and disagreeable manual tasks, and an immense improvement of society. It is necessary that political leaders, manufacturers, business men and economists should think out a system which will distribute goods as fast as they are turned out. On the one hand, there can be no permanent restriction of production, but on the other hand the inevitable growth of production, in the world as it is managed today, means destruction of purchasing power and spread of misery.

It may be that this is the root question on the right answer to which will depend the happiness or unhappiness of civilized countries in the near future. The machine is the modern Sphinx. If we cannot read the riddle, then we must pay the penalty. If we can read the riddle aright, then we shall win a new freedom.

Planning—and Planning

AT FIRST glance, Governor Landon seems unable to say enough against economic planning. Some of the most forceful language in his accelerating campaign was unleashed against this concept in the Portland speech. "Planned economy is incompatible with democracy," he said. "We are being taken down the road that leads to a centralized government of unlimited power"—in other words, dictatorship. Mr. Landon used the term "planning" throughout as synonymous with regimentation.

Yet at the outset of the speech, he boldly asserted with approval that "gradually the Federal Government became active in protecting the economic freedom and welfare of our citizens." He read off a sizable list of these "protective" laws, including those more recently passed on banking and securities. Federal protection of public welfare, apparently, is not "planning" in Mr. Landon's lexicon.

Later comes this striking passage:

> At times we have even appeared to forget that under modern conditions, a free enterprise system will not automatically maintain itself; that unless government is constantly on guard to defend competition against abuse, a free enterprise system tends to become a tangle of vested interests and rigid prices.

Clearly, there is need for a meeting of minds on precisely what constitutes economic planning. Many who advocate such planning on a national scale would wish for no better definition than that which Mr. Landon has given, with his hearty endorsement: namely, the action of the Government, through laws, to protect the free economic system from the abuses which have wracked it. In a capitalist state, national planning could properly serve one purpose only—planned freedom. This freedom, so far as it is not perverted to anti-social ends, is the nature and the very definition of capitalism.

Mr. Landon, by his use of the term "planning" to designate the shackling of enterprise by regimentation, has put many an economic liberal in an embarrassing position. One either has to abandon the use of the word "planning" or risk seeming at variance with the Republican candidate on a matter in which the variance may be far less than appears. It will become a matter of practical necessity either to define the meaning of planning, whenever the term is used, or to devise some such phrase as "federal protection of free enterprise," to use Mr. Landon's words.

When the definition of planning is resolved, of course, the debate is only begun. Suppose that Mr. Landon's terminology be accepted. The field of national action, in his phrase, is then narrowed to "protecting free enterprise and the welfare of citizens." What, concretely, does Mr. Landon recommend to this avowed end? How will the impounding of purchasing power by monopolies be curbed? Since unfair trade practices are to be eliminated, as Mr. Landon says, will it be accomplished through trade associations? And by what mechanism are such groups to be induced to pass along to the consumer the benefits of technological advance, through low prices?

Some say the co-ordinated answers to these questions constitute the objective of planning. But if Mr. Landon prefers another name, the questions yet remain to be clearly faced—by the candidates of both major parties.

As the Reader Goes...

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Roosevelt and the Three R's

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After four years I am still for Roosevelt. When prejudice, passion and personalities are discarded, the dominant issues of the campaign are the three R's of the Roosevelt regime—relief, recovery and reform. The Democratic record, despite much that is debatable, boasts many constructive accomplishments, while the teetering platform fashioned by the Republicans already has been "amended," as his apologists euphemistically deem it, by Governor Landon.

Undoubtedly there has been waste, extravagance and inefficiency in the relief program. This, unfortunately, has been true in every national emergency, in war or in peace, whether Republicans or Democrats have held the purse strings. The thing is: Relief has been provided. Millions of unemployed have been fed, clothed and housed when private industry failed to provide jobs, when private charities bogged down before mounting needs for relief, and states and cities were confronted with barren treasuries and armies of needy. Economies might have been wrought through different methods of relief. But work relief is more desirable than the dole, and boondoggling than salaried idleness.

Indices, graphs and charts of statistician and economist are Greek to me. But when stocks advance and dividends are paid, when rents are boosted and there is talk of housing shortages and building booms, when bank deposits soar and retail sales climb, when production nears prosperity levels, when farm income and factory pay rolls increase, when my friends buy new cars, and vacation resorts boom—that spells recovery to me.

In reform and social legislation, the New Deal has accomplished much. The Republicans, while denouncing "regimentation," grudgingly concede the necessity of curbing some evil practices that flourished, or were ignored, in the years of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Certainly the New Deal's efforts for labor legislation are admirable. I cannot quibble with its fight to protect the bank depositor through deposit insurance, or the investor through the SEC and the holding company bill—remember the Insull fiasco! The social security program provides a compassionate solution for many problems that threaten the social fabric of the nation.

In world affairs, Mr. Roosevelt's record charts a sound course to "isolation from war" for America, especially when fear, uncertainty and strife envelop so much of the world today.

The issue of dictatorship is frequently raised. Yet a committee of the National Bar association, certainly no Roosevelt rooter, after a two-year study, found no justification for the charge that the Administration has challenged or infringed upon the political rights of the citizens. The Constitution and the Supreme Court still stand. The New Deal isn't perfect. But until Mr. Landon offers a better one, I'm for Roosevelt.

N. HALL

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, it is quite possible that he will have the appointing of one or more members of the United States Supreme Court, in which event is there any doubt that he would name someone in sympathy with his views? His view is that in an emergency the Executive shall dominate every other branch of the Federal Government; Congress must bow to his will, and did; the judicial must bow to his will, and didn't. That, it seems to me, is one of the chief issues of this campaign. Shall the people of the United States elect a man who admittedly favors breaking down the three component parts of the only government of its kind in the world, now or ever? Or shall they elect a man who at least has shown that he can be temperate even in government and in an emergency? Generally, a man who desires to have the power of dominance in an emergency can be relied on eventually to make his own emergency.

I am not so hidebound that I must insist that the Supreme Court cannot or should not be rearranged to meet changed conditions, but I do question whether conditions today warrant any such rearrangements as have been proposed in various quarters. This is not the only time the Supreme Court has been vilified, not the first time that a hue and cry against it has been raised. I cannot go into detail on this here, but in practically every emergency in the history of the United States there have been cries against the "autocratic" and "dictatorial" power of the Supreme Court.

Break down the judicial branch of the Federal Government and down goes the whole structure. Can you imagine what the situation would be today had there been no Supreme Court, or if the judiciary had bowed to the imperious will of the administrative branch of government?

I can, and that is one reason why I prefer Landon.

G. L. F.

Tyngsboro, Mass.

"Mr. Landon on Neutrality"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While listening to the radio in May, I heard Mr. E. H. Kaltenborn, the commentator, interview Mr. Landon in Topeka. When he asked Mr. Landon what he knew of foreign relations, since the country was very interested in Mr. Landon's views on this subject, Mr. Landon answered in a very offhand manner, "I don't know anything about it. I shall leave that to my Secretary of State if I am elected President." Right there and then I, as the mother of a sixteen-year-old son, decided that Mr. Landon would never get my vote. I want a President who does "know" something about foreign relations, who is diplomatic and able to interpret European relations for the best interests of Americans. Mr. Roosevelt, who was Secretary of the Navy, has had the proper background and experience.

Furthermore, I believe Mr. Roosevelt knew exactly what was the best thing for Americans when he made reciprocal trade agreements with many foreign countries. Most people seem to think money is exchanged between these countries, but, as I understand it, in effect, it is only goods that are exchanged. The American public must not be kept in ignorance of all the good things Mr. Roosevelt has started to accomplish for Americans. I am sorry I have only one vote to give to Mr. Roosevelt, and I appreciate the truthful facts published in the Monitor concerning this national campaign.

Chicago, Ill. MRS. GEORGE C. BOA

Democracy's Vitality

is proved in letters such as those printed here. In some countries voters merely ratify the decisions of dictators. In the United States some citizens are using their reason only to justify a program handed them by party leaders. But many are making independent judgments. They are setting up their own platform and examining candidates and parties to see which approaches most nearly to that standard. To facilitate and focus such efforts, the Monitor offers this space for the best platforms drawn up by its readers.

For simplicity, it suggests that they answer the question: What are the three big issues in America today? For instance, economy, agriculture, the Constitution.

"Promise and Performance"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For eight years I have voted the Democratic ticket. But this November I am going to vote for Landon.

I do not think Mr. Landon is the outstanding man in the Republican party, but I do think he is the best candidate nominated by any party. Mr. Landon lacks the color of Mr. Roosevelt, but I think he is honest, and we need honesty in the White House. Mr. Landon certainly lacks the presence on the platform and before the microphone which Mr. Roosevelt possesses so abundantly, but what he says rings true. Mr. Landon has not enthralled us with rosy pictures of what he is going to do for the nation, but what he has said so far has a definite quality of stability about it, and we need stability in the White House.

I am one of the millions who hailed Mr. Roosevelt's election as a red letter day for democracy. Here was a man with a good record in public life, a graduate from one of the great American universities, scion of a distinguished family, and one who had displayed great courage in overcoming a physical handicap. He had promised to uphold a strong Democratic platform, he had a Congress solidly behind him, the troubles of the previous four years were wiped from the slate, and America seemed to have her sails set for a return to prosperity and four years of glorious achievement.

Then came disillusionment. Business was regimented under the somber wings of the Blue Eagle; billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money poured forth under the agency of NRA, AAA, RFC and a host of other alphabetical government bureaus. The President kept his promise to balance the budget by spending money at a rate hitherto undreamed of in peacetime.

I know the Government had to spend millions of dollars helping the jobless, and I am glad that my taxes contributed, if only in a small way, to helping these unfortunates; but I resent having my money spent on such projects as Quoddy and the Florida canal, which appear destined to fill no utilitarian need.

What will Mr. Roosevelt do if re-elected? If his record of broken promises is rewarded by a voters' mandate of four years more in power, what new chimerical schemes will he impose upon the country? I do not know, nor do I care to find out. I do not want the nation to become an experimental test tube for Tugwell and his cohorts, and I am afraid that will occur unless the Squire of Hyde Park is rejected.

Therefore, I am going to turn my back on the Democratic party this November and vote for Mr. Landon. I believe he is honest, that he will do his best to keep the national outgo within the national income, and that he will attempt to bring back the stability that characterized the Coolidge regime.

San Antonio, Texas P. R. JONES

Neutrality and Business Cycle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Candidates and parties in this election must be judged upon their approach to two issues: (1) what position will the United States maintain in time of war? (2) what will be done to reduce the fluctuations of the business cycle?

It is most important that the next Administration adopt a strict neutrality program before a European conflict breaks upon us, and, simultaneously, that we should strengthen our "good neighbor" policy. The former must be designed to completely curb trade and loans to belligerents in the event of hostilities.

To do this means that within our borders the periodical fluctuations of uncontrolled economic forces (i. e., the business cycle) must be reduced. Legislation must be enacted to curb the many systems of speculation, to maintain stable currency in terms of purchasing power, to establish the soundest type of banking system, and to close the gap between production and consumption.

Such a program is an exacting but inescapable challenge.

New York, N. Y. J. S. ROBERTS

Harvard, What of the Light?

(Tercentenary Ode)

By **Hermann Hagedorn**

LIGHT is not light, that lights the mind alone.
Clear from a far and glowing break of day,
Harvard, you speak: "Light is not light, that lights
Only a part, with cold moon-brightness, leaving
The rest to darkness and the whole to the storm.
Light, that is light, is light for the whole man."
Oh, light, complete, creative, shining, kindling!
Flame in the mind, flame in the heart, white flame
Upreaching infinitely to white flames,
Austere, obedient in their ordered gyres:
The light you bore, the light that bore you, Harvard!

Three hundred years, Harvard, three hundred years!
Out of your light, like fiery birds upspringing,
Runners, runners, with torches! . . .
A fire on the hearth, a lamp on the hill, a crackling
Beacon, proclaiming to darkness, the deathless
Creator of light! . . .

Out of your light,
Cities and states! Out of your light, resounding
Bells in high towers! White beams, exploring the hidden
Interstices of electrons, the secret
Vagaries of stars!
Out of your light, light! Out of your faith, faith!
Out of your love, the open hand, the outstretched
Encompassing pity. . . .

What of the night, Harvard?
A wilderness uprears, with talons raised!
What of the light, Harvard?
The light you bore, you breathed on, you made live?
Once more, Harvard, ships on a stormy sea?
Once more, Harvard, the foot on the perilous shore?
Once more, runners with torches? Beacons, proclaiming
Once more, once more, the ineluctable Christ?
Harvard,
Once more, the wilderness? And a new world?

School Picnic—Ontario Style

WANDERING through Stanley park in Vancouver, I came upon a school picnic. The children, many in shorts or bathing suits, splashed in pools and swarmed the swings. In the distance were mountain ranges veiled in indigo blue. Against a background of ragged firs and cedars and maples flamed the rusty red of ripening rowans. Pointed, white-sailed yachts skimmed the sparkling waters of English bay. A superb setting, and yet—

My memory went back to school picnics in the wood-fringed meadow back in Ontario long ago.

Early in the morning of the great day, father would fetch the ham from the cool milk cellar, set it on the kitchen table and standing near by whet a fine edge on the carving knife. Mother would be all of a bustle packing pies and cakes and telling us girls which petticoats to wear.

Boxes and baskets were packed into the democrat. Mother and father sat in front, the baby on mother's lap, the next youngest tucked in between them, another standing between father's knees holding onto the dashboard. The eldest boy, stiff and solemn in his best suit, sat on a milking stool in the back, one foot either side a basket of sandwiches. And we three little girls, primly careful not to crush our silk sashes, sat in a row on the high back seat; six little legs in long white cotton stockings and black tie shoes, dangled above the pies and cakes.

Because the good horses were being used to haul hay we drove an old black mare, too old for heavy work, and a pet gray mare. As we passed the red brick school house, with locked doors and strangely silent playgrounds, the back-seaters burst into joyful song. Mother looked back happy and smily; father gave the gray mare another flip; the rig lurched forward and we each snatched at our hats.

When we reached the turnoff into the west back line, we saw the Fleshers in their democrat coming down the hill from the opposite direction. Mother smiled and bowed; father gave the gray mare another flip and proudly remarked that we were "ahead of most of them." Standing at his gate, patiently awaiting his family, was the tall, moustached schoolmaster. Again mother smiled and bowed; father made a gesture toward his hat; we three on the back seat bowed politely, very politely.

At last we were nearing the woods that skirted the picnic meadow. Then, we were turning off the road, bumping through the open gap of the fence and following the wagon track that straggled toward the picnic grounds. Father gave both mares a smart flip and we drew up with a flourish among wagons, buggies and democrats already assembled.

The men brought barrels of water on a wagon. A committee of ladies—"helpers" we called them—was appointed to look after the tables. They spread cloths, end to end, on the grass and investigated all the baskets—whispering to one another on the side.

When shadows began to lengthen it was time for the races. Men paced off distances in the center of the meadow near the big elm.

When the sun dipped behind the tree tops, the remaining food was passed around, baskets and children collected and stowed in their respective rigs. Everyone shook hands with the schoolmaster and his wife. A procession of wagons, democrats and buggies threaded the wagon tracks and went bumping through the open gap to the roadway where they separated—with much waving of good-bys until another year and another picnic in the old meadow on the west back line.

J. B. R.

The Wide Horizon

Anchors for a Continent

By **Stuart Chase**

Excerpts From His Book, "Rich Land, Poor Land." Reprinted by Permission of Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

[Second of Two Articles]

THE conservation movement inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt was a little shaky on its facts but it was shrill. It woke us up. We were unduly frightened by statistics of exhaustion which did not take into account improved utilization. The movement was oversentimental. Little was known at the time about soil depletion and erosion. Regional factors were frequently neglected. The national lumber industry, for instance, might be overexpanded, but a given region would not for that reason prefer the soughing of wind in a primeval forest to the sound of a band saw.

In the generation since the conservation movement was officially inaugurated, many new projects have been undertaken, many new facts gathered, a more intelligent approach worked out. There is less sentiment and more knowledge. Secretary Wilbur was especially devoted to the movement; he pleaded that the public domain be considered in terms of watersheds rather than homesteads. When all was said and done, however, in many brave words and some devoted action, the continent continued steadily to lose its vitality. The movement undoubtedly lessened the rate of decline of certain resources, such as lumber, but it did not halt the decline. The concept of infinity was still strong in men's minds. The grass of the Great Plains remained to be put to the plow. There were war prices to be capitalized. There were booms, and millions to be made from them. The solid citizenry now crossed itself when the word *conservation* was mentioned, but still repaired to the woodlot, ax in hand. All this reflects no discredit on Theodore Roosevelt. He made the most forceful and courageous leader the times could have produced. The historical course had to run a little longer before drastic action could be taken.

In 1929 the economic world turned upside down. In 1933 the social disintegration of America was in plain sight for those who had the hardihood to look. What could not happen was happening. Another Roosevelt was elected President. Under his Administration conservation made more progress in three years than during the preceding thirty. Never has the rescue squad been so active. Consider the TVA, which is only one item in the budget. The reasons for this activity are various, but the following impress me as outstanding:

The depression, as we noted earlier, uncovered and dramatized many blighted areas. Something had to be done about them.

Farm prices, falling headlong, produced the triple A, and the triple A focused the attention of the whole nation on problems of agriculture and soil.

Fifteen million unemployed had to be given as many jobs as possible. What could be a more useful job then conserving national resources? The triple C camps presently housed 300,000 young men.

A dry cycle on the plains, followed by dust storms, literally choked the American people into recognition of the tragedy of the grasslands.

The floods of 1936 showed them the other extreme.

New petroleum fields in the early '30's had so disorganized the oil industry that conservation was formally endorsed by all responsible oil companies. The bituminous coal industry was similarly disorganized.

The power gentlemen, headed by Samuel Insull, had overreached themselves, and an outraged public demanded their control. The readiest form of control was the yardstick technique, using government waters and dams.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, like Theodore Roosevelt, really cared about the continent. He was a country squire, even as Washington and Jefferson. Whatever reservations one may hold about his economics, his politics or his Postmaster General, one cannot fail to appreciate his devotion to land and water. Much of the new impetus given to resource planning is due to his personal interest. Had another been President, the movement would have gained headway because the times demanded it, but hardly to the same degree.

Mirror of World Opinion

Taxing the Sources of Wealth

THE sources of wealth, land, and all land contains, must be freed from all restrictions and become open for the use of all peoples. Individual freedom and freedom of press and speech are the salt of our life. The problem of how to preserve these in the midst of an ever-increasing complex social system is also one of the greatest tasks before all who love democracy.

Here in Britain we have started on the road toward a "corporate state" and we do so while still retaining all the forms of democracy. We are now taxed by and through the advice of a small group of three men who sit in private, and whose decisions can never be challenged in detail. The unemployed are starved under the direction of a similar body. It is said to be cheaper to keep them thus on a bare subsistence, instead of throwing open the land and other natural resources for the use of all. These policies serve the vested financial land and other interests, but also lead us to decay and ruin. Abroad, the whole world arms for slaughter instead of uniting to share the abundance which nature and man's knowledge gives for the use of all.—*Message from George Lansbury, Labor M. P., to the Fifth International Conference to Promote Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, London.*

Gorgonzola at the Chemists

SANCTIONS irritated a lot of people, but nobody more than the Peruvians. The fact is, the Peruvians love gorgonzola and parmesan and the populace was far from pleased at not being able to eat Italian cheese.

Do you know what was done?

The Peruvian Government solemnly declared that gorgonzola and parmesan were—chemical products. So then they could be bought, at the chemists.—*La Republique, Paris, reprinted in the World Review* (London).